derwear

lk Underwear, and

ome lines of really

u. Some of them rimmed with hand

Silk Vests, high sleeves and short ittoned front, also o match. Prices\$3.75

le Color

color this season. is nothing so easy than tan shoes. are prepared to both for quantity u look over our

up in the erized damasks

displays of

The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

MIGRATION BILL DELAYED

Colonel Hughes Offers Amendment Favoring East Indian Soldiers

VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION

Directorship of Quebec Bridge

the feature of the sitting of the House of Commons today. The matter came of Commons today. The payment of such 5,500,000 notes maturing today, and in consideration of receipt of the new of the immigration act. The bill provides for the deportation of immigrants who do not come direct from the land of their birth or citizenship. It is levelled at Japanese who come from Hawaii and Hindus from Hong-tong.

NAVAI PROGRAMMF

Ir. Haggart said Hindus were Briish subjects, and asked if Canada sould exclude them for any other cason than that of quarantine. Mr. Diver thought so. Mr. Borden enoliver thought so. Mr. Borden enquired why it was necessary to amend the act in the manner proposed, and to this Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it would compel steamship companies to accept only passengers with through tickets from the land of their birth. Formerly, if an objectionable Hindu came from Hongkong he could not be deported, because the authorities at Hongkong would not receive him.

m. Mr. Macpherson looked upon the

ERIE ROAD'S NOTES

Holders Offered Cash or New Notes— Mr. Harriman's Offer of Accom-modation Accepted

New York, April 8.—Following an offer of Edward H. Harriman to furnish the funds to meet the obligations of the Eric Railroad company by the Daily Chronicle's Guess as purchase of a new large issue of notes, J. P. Morgan & Co. announced late to-day that holders of the Erie notes, amounting to \$5,500,000, which ma-tured today, would either be paid par in cash for their notes or be given the option of taking a new three-year 6 option of taking a new three-year 6
per cent note and 5 per cent of the
new notes in cash.

The offer of Mr. Harriman was accepted by the board of directors of the

Directorship of Quebec Bridge
Company Profitable Occupation
Cupation
Cupation
Citawa, April 8.—A discussion of the House feature of the sitting of the House feature of the sitting of the House formons today. The matter came p, after the bill granting a subsidy

Total today what proportion of meturing notes will be paid in cash has not been made public.

Mr. Harriman's proposition was set forth in a communication to the Erie directors, saying: "For the purpose of enabling your company to pay its \$5,500,000 of new 6 per cent collateral trust gold notes, payable, April 8, 1911, authorized by your board, at the price of 95 cents on the dollar. Such price to be paid by formation of a new cabinet, will not return to London until next Saturday. The Daily Chronicle, which may be applied to the payment of such

NAVAL PROGRAMME OF UNITED STATES

Washington, April 8.—The naval appropriation bill, authorizing the construction of two instead of four battleships, and eight instead of four

While Frying Doughnuts.

Winipeg, April 8.—The weather is clear and warm today, and the ground is drying quickly. Seeding has started at a few points, but will not be general before the beginning of next week.

Watertown, N. Y., April 6.—Mrs John St. Dennis, aged 40, of Natural Bridge, was burned to death today while frying doughnuts. The fat ignited and the woman was enveloped in flames. Death soon followed.

GIVES FORECAST OF NEW CABINET

Mr. Asquith's Choice of Colleagues

e exchequer. Lord Tweedmouth, president of the

Vancouver, April 8.—Considerable activity is making itself felt in Queen Charlotte mining propositions. Yesterday J. H. Adams, of Bellingham

For the control of th

Aeriel Navies.

Aeriel Navies.

In ten years the aerial raivies of the parts the acrial raivies of the parts to design a new military airship. Death son file of, and a vector of the arial raivies of the solub African were springfield Republican, asked an operation design are will be commenced in the default of the Armon-Hart of the Attorno April 6.—Peter Husey, a popular young man of this cl., and a vector of the cly business, thus adding one hours designed to death today while fry the bylaw grainting. April 8.—The clamation April 6.—By a good majority the bylaw grainting a new military airship to the Canadian-Aherton Olived.

South African Veteran Dead.

Winnipes, April 8.—Peter Husey, a popular young man of this cl., and a veteran of the South African war, taking part in several batched to the commenced immediately and a veteran of the South African war, taking part in several batch of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the commenced immediately and a veteran of the South African war, taking part in several batch of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the commenced immediately and a veteran of the South African war, taking part in several batch of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the commenced immediately and a veteran of the South African war, taking part in several batch of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the commenced immediately and a veteran of the South African war, taking part in several batch of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the Attorno hy a very light of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the Attorno hy a very light of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the Attorno hy a tie vote default of the

ALIEN LABOR ACT

mportant Judgment Rendered in Quebec Court in Case of Joseph Disney

Montreal, April 8.—An important judgment has been rendered in the Court of King's Bench by Justice Cross, dismissing the leave to appeal in the case of Joseph Disney, who was acquitted by the Court of Sessions on a charge of infringing the Alien Labor Act.

Act.
Disney was accused of securing the services of American workmen on behalf of the Dominion Car & Foundry Company. His Lordship disallowed the appeal, on the ground that though the act, generally speaking, forbade the importation of foreign labor, such importation was nevertheless persuch importation.

London, April 8.—Herbert H. Asquith, who has gone to Biarritz to see King Edward with reference to the formation of a new cabinet, will not return to London until next Saturday. The Daily Chronicle, which may be regarded as a good authority, gives the following forecast of the probable changes in the cabinet:

H. H. Asquith, prime minister and first lord of the treasury.

David Lloyd-George, chancellor of Logger's Leg Amputated David Lloyd-George, chancellor of could be followed.

Watertown, N. Y., April 6.—The body of H. McCombes, of Depauville, aged 18, the young hunter who mysteriously disappeared eight days ago, was found to-day in a sinkhole in the Shaumont river. Death was due to accidental drowning.

March 63,826,130,223 in the present month. Rev. Mr. Piercy will leave about the end of the month for Ontario with his family to take up other work in that province.

Port Haney Advances

Port Haney Advances

Port Haney Advances

Vancouver, April 8.—The rapid advance of population and interests in the Granby, owing to the necessity of blowing out each of the blast furnaces while being connected with the place will be classed as a regular new steel flue dust-chamber, now about finished and ready for use.

While Frying Doughnuts.

Watertown, N. Y., April 6.—Mrs John St. Dennis, aged 40, of Natural Bridge, was burned to death today while trying doughnuts. The fat ignited and the woman was enveloped in flames.

Natural Gas for Edmonton

STORM SWEEPS

Havoc Wrought by Wind and Wave in Vicinity of Toronto

number of skilled workmen could not be found here to operate a new industry. Raging

curred last night and this morning, and for that matter is occurring still, for the waters are still raging.

The whole shore line for a mile on both sides of the mouth of Mimico creek, west of the city has been ground to pleces and swallowed up for twenty feet back. The mouth of Mimico creek and Humber bay and all the flats are covered to a depth of several feet.

Electric poles along the lake shore between Windermere avenue and the Humber fell over this morning, entirely stopping the cars, and passengers had fo walk between these points. The track is seriously threatened. Great damage has been done on the south shore of the Island, and it is feared that if the storm continues much longer a channel will be worn straight through the island to the bay. Down at the beaches, Kew and Balmy the storm has never been equalled. The waves have forced their way 100 yards further inward fhan ever before, and families have had to be taken out of their cottages in boats.

Ottaws, April 8.—The springlike weather of the past few days has in the grip of a blizzard. Traffic is difficult, particularly, on street cars, and the atmosphere is decidedly wintry.

Missionary Work in China

Missionary Work in China

Toronto, April 8.—The executive committies of the Prespoterian forced migration board has received and forced and one of the prespotency in the alphabetic forced that it the strong points of the restriction and the strong points of the cabinet remained to be settled in London. Manual washing.

Nelson, B. C., April 8.—Nelson's first city directory was published today. It is understood that Mix is understood that the washing as to the personnel of the cabinet remained to the settled in London. Manual washing the will be weather of the past few days has in the grip of a blizard. Traffic is difficult, particularly, on street cars, and the string of a blizy strong street will be stated on the strong points to the extinction of the cabinet of the color of the cabinet of the color of the cabinet of the color of the cabinet of the Lord Tweedmouth, president of the council.

Earl of Crews, secretary of state for the colonies.

Earl of Crews, secretary of state for the colonies.

Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty.

Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade.

Walter Runciman, president of the board of education.

NORTHERN ACTIVITY

Resident of the board of trade.

Walter Runciman, president of the board of education.

NORTHERN ACTIVITY

Pearl Harbor Naval Station.

Washington, April 6.—The board of trade to take up farming. About 200 are for points in the Northwest and 150 for British Columbia.

Pearl Harbor Naval Station.

Washington, April 6.—The house to day passed the bill appropriating \$650,000—Saw Mill in Prospect

Hunter Drowned.

Watertown, N. Y., April 6.—The body further inward than ever before, and families have had to be taken out of the waves have forced their way 100 yards further inward than ever before, and families have had to be taken out of the taken out of the south shore of the island to the bay. Down at the beaches, Kew and Balmy the storm has never been equalled. The waves have forced their way 100 yards further inward than ever before, and families have had to be taken out of the bay that cottages in boats.

Port Arthur Changes Time

EMMA'S EXCLUSION

Noted Female Anarchist Kept Out of United States Only For Twenty-four Hours

Emerson, Man., April 8.—Emma Goldman crossed the international border into the United States last night without interference from the American authorities. Mrs. Goldman walked from Emerson across to Noyes, Min., on the Soo line, where shy boarded the flyer for St. Paul. The American immigration officials did not interfere with her; in fact they appeared to be very solicitious for. her comfort it is said she was detained Monday night on instructions from Washington, and that these were cancelled today and she was informed that she could proceed on her journey.

FOUND IN HIS CABIN

Death Overtakes Old Resident Courtenay District—Leaves Grown-up Family

memory of living man have wind and wave created such dire havoc along the lake shore, west of Toronto, as occurred last night and this morning, and for that matter is occurring still, for the waters are still raging.

The whole shore line for a mile on both sides of the mouth of Mimico creek, west of the city has been ground to pieces and swallowed up for twenty feet back.

Nanaimo, April 8.—Matthew Little, of Couretnay, B. C., an old man of 65 years, was found dead in his cabin at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The old man had not been in good health of late and it is believed heart failure was the cause of death. An inquest will be held today. Deceased leaves a family of grown-up children living in British Columbia

New York, April 8.—Because his mother, Susan Carlin, had sent him to various reformatory institutions, in which he had been a prisoner for many years. Bernard Carline today shot and killed her at her home in Quincy St., Brooklyn, Young Carlin had just been released from a reformatory where he had been sentenced for stealing a horse and wagon.

Expected to Leave Biarritz Today And Reach London Lomorrow

KING TO LEAVE APRIL 15

Other Cabinet Arrangements Hinted at in Political Circles

Biarritz, April 8.—Herbert H. Asquith is receiving many congratula-tions on his appointment as premier. He had several audiences during the course of the day with the King, lunching and dining with His Ma-

Mining Company in Court. Windsor, Ont., April 8.—Justice Riddell, of the Toronto High court, has issued a warning to all parties interested in the Canadian Klondyke Mining Company that unless a settlement of the dispute between the sharehelders is effected before Saturday he will appoint a receiver for the company.

PURITY - FLAVOR - STRENGTH

Has made a Multitude of Friends for

HIGHEST AWARD-ST. LOUIS, 1904 LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c., RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

ORIENTALS IN SCHOOLS

Segregation System Adopted in Van-couver Found to Work Suc-cessfully

unable to make any headway owing to their lack of knowledge of the Eng-lish language. Their disability was enhanced by the fact that instruction

is imparted by the phonetic method—the repetition of the words accord-

ing to their sound—instead of by the laborious and roundabout system of teaching them the words of the alpha-

bet. There is also an adult Austrian

There are three forms, the primer first and second readers being taught. A. E. Barnes, a very efficient teacher, is in charge of the classroom. He is amazed at the marvelous desire his wards display in regard to the acquisition of knowledge. Without a single exception every Asiatic exhibits a power of concentration that is really praiseworthy and that forms a marked contrast to the the perfunctory way in which children absorb their mental food.

COAL PRODUCTION

TROOPS SHOOT LISBON RIOTERS

Excited Republicans Storm the Church Where Polling Took Place

DRIVE GUARDS TO SHELTER

Seven of Mob Killed and Over a Hundred Wounded By Soldiers

Lisbon, April 6.—Seven persons were shot to death and a hundred others were wounded by soldiers lest evening after the voting in the electicns in this city had ended. The rioting was widesp ead, and such was the confusion arising in the violent conflict between the populace and the municipal guard that the guardsmen, mistaking infantry who had been called out for members of the mob, fired a volley into them, seriously wounding three of the soldiers.

The night was one of terror for Lisbon, which seemed suddenly affame with seething revolt. Bands of men ran wildly through the streets, brandishing weapons, while the sharp crack of rifles was heard in various sections of the city. Thousands of the most peaceable citizens fled to their homes, just as they did on the night after the assassination of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz.

The principal rioting was the result of adispute that grove heaves the

and Crown Prince Luiz.

The principal rioting was the result of a dispute that arose between the Republicans and the Monarchists regarding the counting of votes. The Republicans, who had been fearing fraud at the various Lisbon polling places, made a determined stand for their rights at St. Dominic's. The voters followed the ancient custom of voting in the churches. When the polls closed the Monarchist election of fleers declared that it was too late to count the votes, and proposed to keep the lists in the church and count then tomorrow. The Republican helectors refused to assent to this, insisting upon an immediate count, followed by the sealing of the boxes.

The differences between the officials spread to the crowds that filled the church, and in a moment blows were struck and a general fight followed. Suddenly the municipal guards arrived and cleared the edifice of the struggling combatants at the point of the bayonet. In the meantime the crowd outside the church had been greatly augmented, and the guards—"We are making arrangements to insure the court of the bayonet. In the meantime the crowd outside the church had been greatly augmented, and the guards—"We are making arrangements to insure the court of the payonet. In the meantime the crowd outside the church had been greatly augmented, and the guards—"We are making arrangements to insure the court of the payonet. In the meantime the crowd outside the church had been greatly augmented, and the guards—"We are making arrangements to insure the court of the payonet. In the meantime the crowd outside the church had been greatly augmented, and the guards—"We are making arrangements to insure the court of the payonet. In the meantime the crowd outside the church had been greatly augmented, and the guards—"We are making arrangements to insure the policies of the payonet. In the meantime the crowd outside the church had been greatly augmented, and the guards—"We are making arrangements to insure the policies on the mantelpiece, they are fed on broken victuals, a

struggling combatants at the point of the bayonet. In the meantime the crowd outside the church had been greatly augmented, and the guardsmen's appearance at the doors after they had forced the people into the streets was the signal for a shower of stones, under which they were forced to retreat to the interior of the edifice. As they retired they fired a volley from their rifles, bringing down several of the rioters.

The rioters, whose numbers steadily

The rioters, whose numbers steadily in the east acreased, armed themselves anew, and soon the edifice was surrounded trasle." Taken district makes contracts for itself the said, "and we have come to be beginned the first of the said," and we have come to the said, "and we have come to the said," and we have come to the said, "and we have come to the said," and we have come to the said, "and we have come to the said," and we have come to the said," and we keep them distributions and in the said, "and we keep them distributions and the said," and we keep them distributions and in the said, "and we keep them distributions and the said," and we keep them distributions and in the said of the said, "and we keep them distributions and in the said of the said," and we keep them distributions and in the said in about equal to the said of the said in about the said in about the said in about this proportion, as we consider the said in about this proportion, as we consider the said in the said in the said in about this proportion, as we consider the said in the s

SOFT TREATMENT FOR

is being well treated by the New Zealand authorities, according to advices received from the new Dominion by the steamer Marana. Lionel Terry was well known here, and the following from the New Zealand Times, of Wellington, New Zealand, under the head of "An Expensive Lunatic," will be of interest:

be of interest:

"Lionel Terry is an expensive luxury. He is costing this colony nearly
as much as a cabinet minister. A
southern exchange says he is located
in a comfortably furnished room with
a fireplace, and has three warders appointed to look after him two in the Vancouver, April 8.—The experiment of segregating the older Orientals in a special class room for elementary instruction in the Central public school is proving a very decided success. Not only has the anomaly of having these pupils associated with young white scholars been removed, but the wisdom of the school board in other respects as well has been fully justified. Under the changed conditions the Asiatics are making greater progress than formerly.

The average daily attendance is Vancouver, April 8.—The experiment of segregating the older Orientals in a special class room for elementary instruction in the Central public school is proving a very decided success. Not only has the anomaly of having these pupils associated with young white scholars' been removed, but the wisdom of the school board in other respects as well has been fully justified. Under the changed conditions the Asiatics are making greater progress than formerly.

The average daily attendance is about forty. All these pupils are Chinese males with the exception of hair a dozen who hail from Japan. Their ages range from 16 to 22 years. Four Hindus enrolled at the organization of the class have quit because they were unable to make any headway owing to their lack of knowledge of the Even.

"Even with all this output he is not either as useful or interesting from a natural history point of view as the lion at the Newtown zoo. If Lionel Terry had been clapped into the prison gang and made to work—work hard—it would have improved him both mentally and physically. Employment is a grand palladium for distracted minds, but no, he is being made a hero, with sympathetic newspaper. hero, with sympathetic newspaper paragraphs about the state of his health, and he is being pampered and cared for at the public expense!

"If Terry had killed a respectable citizen, or even a politician, he would probably have got short shrift, but

citizen, or even a politician, he would probably have got short shrift, but having murdered a harmless, decrepit Chinaman in a theatrical way, he is petted and made much of. As for his alleged dementla, too much is being made of it. Terry is no more mad then the ordinary criminal. The horse thief, the burglar, and the pickpocket are all touched with linear.

are all touched with lunacy more or less. Their halfucination is that they commit crime and not be found out. But they are mostly unpictures-que lunatics, with no theatrical pre-tensions, no literary skill. Instead

Them

Vancouver, April 8.—Because they ave allegedly been intimidated by tembers of the Western Federation ed, armed themselves anew. "Each district makes contracts for on the edifice was surrounded itself" he said, "and we have contracts by a maddened mob. The tracts with them for a year to come. The tracts with them for a year to come.

EX-NANAIMO AGITATOR

EX-NANAIMO AGITATOR

Slew Chinaman in Dunedin—

Now Fares Sumptuously in Asylum Every Day

Lionel Terry, the former Nanaimo coal miner and agitator, who shot a Chinese at Dunedin, New Zealand, as a protest against Chinese immigration, is being well treated by the New Zealand authorities, according to advices received from the new Dominion by the steamer Marana. Lionel Terry

Lionel Terry, the former Nanaimo coal miner and agitator, who shot a Chinese at Dunedin, New Zealand, as a protest against Chinese immigration, is being well treated by the New Zealand authorities, according to advices received from the new Dominion by the steamer Marana. Lionel Terry

Anniversary of Arrival of Rev. Dr. Robson And His Companions Celebrated

Rebson And His Companione
Celebrated

New Westminster, April 8.—Fortynine years ago a band of Methodist
missionaries landed in this part of
British Columbia, and the first Methodist sermon was preached at what is
now the city of New Westminster.
The Methodists of the city commemorated the occasion by a special gathering in the Queen's Avenue church
last night.

Rev. Ebenezer Robson, D. D., who is
the only living member of that band
of young men who came to British
Columbia to preach the principles of
Christianity to the Indians, was present at the meeting, and gave an interesting address on those early and
stirring times.

One corner of the hall was turned.

So cents per pound higher
wholesale but the retail price is unchanged at 20 cents per pound though
the may advance in a short time, Lard
is also very firm though as yet unchanged in price.

In the fruit line there is no change
in the local market. Florida tomatoes
are now on the market, the first shipment being brought up on the last San
Francisco boat. They are retailing at
30 cents per pound.

of young men who came to British Columbia to breach the principles of Christianity to the Indians, was present at the meeting, and gave an interesting address on those early and stirring times.

One corner of the hall was turned into a museum last night, and a rare and interesting collection of Indian and other relics of the pioneer days was shown by Rev. Thomas Crosby and a number of other missionaries who had gathered them during their early travels in various parts of British Columbia.

Waterfront Patrol.

Vancouver, April 8.—The proposal to establish a police patrol along the waterfront laid before the Board of Police Commissioners by the deputation of lumber and shingle men yesterday afternoon was favorably received by the commission. The matter will be laid before the city council and tevery effort will be made to secure the patrol. Two boats will likely be purchased, one to patrol the shores of Birrard Inlet and the other for False Creek. Both craft will have speeds to have just one shift at the outset, which can be increased as finances justify. The heavy losses sustained every vear by lumbermen through the theft of logs and shingle boits bave rendered the patrol a new constitution. The matter will be be qual to the occasion. Two man will be equal to the occasion. Two man will be be equal to the occasion. Two man will be equal to the occasion. Two man w

STEERS TAKE A SWIM

the exciting and unusual spectacle witnessed by hundreds of persons to-day. A Lehigh Valley railroad float-carrying a carload of 30 steers and several cars loaded with coal sprung a leak in the East river near the foot of North Ninth street, Brooklyn, and sank. Before it went down the deck hands opened the doors and the steers made a dash for exfert whout 15 of hands opened the doors and the steers made a dash for safety, about 15 of them getting clear of the float before it went down, but the others were Garlic, per lb.

A lively chase ensued. A Onions, Australian, per lb. drowned. A lively chase ensued. A passing tug joined in the chase, and several unsuccessful attempts were several unsuccessful attempts were made to lasso the swimming stegrs. Those which were captured were towed ashore, where difficulty was experienced in getting them into dock. Several of the steers swam a long distance up the river before they were captured, and others were drowned.

IN TIMBER LIMITS

IN LOCAL PRODUCE

Imported Butter is Some Lower But Eggs Hold at Recent Advance

"There is an unseen power behind it all, and we can do little against it," remarked one of the police officials.

METHODIST MISSIONARIES

WETHODIST MISSIONARIES

The demand is remarkably heavy, much more so than at this time a year ago, and even with the importation of a considerable quantity from the south the market is kept practically bare of supplies.

Fresh Island, per dozen Cheese—
Canadian, per lb.
Neufchatel, each
Cream, local, each
Butter—
Manitoba, per lb.
Best dairy, per lb.
Victoria Creamery, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb. Pruit.

Five Thousand Acres at Howe
Sound Bought—Mills to
be Built

Vancouver, April 8.—Daniel Wagens, a Los Angeles capitalist, is arranging a quarter million dollar deal for five thousand acres of timber. The three companies of inflating the press growth of the growth of

Baplacing Time is Here



Baplac is a Stain and Varnish Combined

When housecleaning and renovating the home this Spring, use Baplac on your floors and furniture. Baplac is the hardest, most durable and lustrous finish made. Can be used for refinishing everything about the

Phone Orders Receive Careful Attention

OGILVIE HARDWARE, LTD.

3 Things That Must be Good And They Are Good Here

See them and your judgment will tell you what to do. Your investment will make you happy:

FINE RHUBARB AND ORANGE VALUES

Rhubarb, per lb. b. loc

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312

PILOT TAKES MINERS TO KLASKINO INLET

to Begin Development Work on Gold Mine Located on West Coast Arm

The tug Pilot left yesterday for Co-mox and Klaskino inlet on the west coast of Vancouver island, carrying a party of five miners engaged to begin development work on a gold and copper mine located by a Victoria company on the west coast arm. The property, which is said to be a rich one, probable a receiver was found to be a rich one. which is said to be a rich one, proba25 ble a pocket, was found last summer.
26 Several prospectors who had cruised in
27 the section some years ago reported
28 finding promising float there. Some of
28 these told of finding indications on
29 Klaskino inlet that miners had worked
20 in a primitive way before the settle20 ment of this part of the Pacific coast,
27 probably Spaniards who came with the
28 ships which followed Quadra and his ships which followed Quadra and his contemporaries. At Lawn point in Klaskino inlet there is a square lawn which is often pointed out as a place phere there had probably been a Spanish settlement.

The Pilot will go first to Comox, for which nort she has a shipment of sup-

which port she has a shipment of sup,75 plies and will proceed by way of the
listide passage around the north end
of the island to Klaskino inlet.

Scrub yourself daily, you're not Scrub yourself daily, you're not clean inside. This means clean stomach, bowels, blood, liver, clean healthy tissues in every organ. Moral: Take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. C. H. Bowes, 20

DIED.

CARSON—At the family residence 1181
Yates street, on the 2nd inst. Lillian
Mary, only daughter of Thomas and
Catherine Carson, native of Sarnia,
Ont, and 21 years of age.

BYRN—In this city, on the 2nd inst.
at the Jubilee hospital, Richard
Stabert Byrn, aged 66 years, a native
of Liverpool, England.

COLDWELL—In this city, on the 2nd inst., at the family residence 1181

NOTICE

NOTICE

TO FARMERS—The Stump Puller regently patented and made in Victoria,
more powerfut than any other evermade; catches from one to twenty
stumps in one pulls (Most surprising
to all who have seen it work and is
just what the farmer and contractor
needs. Will clear up a radius of 330
feet round without moving; can be
removed with ease in thirty minutes;
it doesn't matter whether your land
is fally or covered with green or old
stumps. Those having land to clear
should have one of these. Apply 466
Burnside road.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Leg horns, rose and single comb Reds bred to lay; trap-nested; fertility guaranteed. Free descriptive oata logue. J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B.C.

STRAYED—To the premises of W. F. Loveland, 6 head of cattle, 1 short horn aged 1 year; 1 Jersey and Hol stein, 4 years old; 2 shorthorns, years old; 1 blue and white heifer, years old. 1 Jersey and shorthorn, years old. Owners can recover same by paying expenses of advertising and damages. Rock Hill ranch, Lak District.

URUGUAYAN POTATOES—Enormous yields, absolute immunity from diseases, extra fine quality, most desirable potatoes to eat and grow. Peck \$2.00; bushel \$6.00; here. 4 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid in Canada. Terms cash, circular free. Emile Cheyrion, St. Laurent, Man.

FOR SALE—Small pigs, six weeks old. W. Lehman, Royal Oak P. O.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University VANVOUVER, B. C. 336 HASTINGS ST. W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.
Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent special-

ists.
H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President.
L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

Corrig College Beacon Rill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.
Select High-Class BOARDING College
for BOYS of \$ to 15 years. Refinements
of well-appointed Gentleman's home in
lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number
limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American

Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand. WO STI

Camosun an Complemen

DEVELOPM

First Freight at Headwa

(From T Two steamers ish Columbia

so o the Bose pany sailed an Naas, Prince R with freight ar landed at Port port the river s her first trip also carried a River's Inlet, a Among the 1 the Camosun va a party of minstores to begin

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Time

Baplac is a Stain and Varnish Combined

When housecleaning and renovating the home this Spring, use Baplac on your floors and furniture. Baplac is the hardest, most durable and lustrous finish made. Can be used for refinishing everything about the

Phone Orders Receive Careful

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mily Cash Grocery

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E—Small pigs, six weeks old. nan, Royal Oak P.O. e Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS OUVER, B. C. 6 HASTINGS ST. .W.

Choice of 2 to 4 Positions craduate. Students always in Great Demand.

ia. Pitman, and Gregg Short-graphy, Typewriting (on the rd makes of machines), and taught by competent special-

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rig College HII Park, VICTORIA, A.C. gh-Class BOARDING College if 8 to 15 years. Rednements solinted Gentleman's home in CON HILL PARK. Number utdoor sports. Prepared for fe or Professional or Universations. Fees inclusive and derate. L. D. Phone, Victoria

. J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

NOTICE

MOND&SONS PANDORA STREET

signs and Styles in all-

hed Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES

Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. ne of all fireplace goods. Portland Cement, Plas-Paris, Building and Fire Fire Clay, etc., always on

TWO STEAMERS

shipment of freight this season for up-river points of the Skeena, to be landed at Port Essington, from which port the river steamer Hazeiton is expected to leave in about ten days on her first trip up river. The Vadso also carried a large shipment of tinplate for northern canneries, a large boiler for the Inverness cannery on River's Inlet, and general freight.

Among the passengers who left by the Camosun were J. W. Stewart and a party of miners, taking supplies and stores to begin development work on the property of the Stewart Mining & Development company at Stewart This company is a local concern, which has a group of seven claims on Glacter creek, on which considerable prospecting work has been done. The main lead has been traced for a distance of over 4,000 feet and runs from \$10 to \$100 in gold, silver and lead. At Vancouver the Camosun will take aboard W. Beaton, local manager for the Portland Canal Mining & Development company, with a large number of men and mining material. This company's property is also situated on Glacier creek. About 300 feet of underground workings were driven last searons, and the results were most grati-

AT STEWART

AT STE

shipment of freight, this season for higher than the best officient of the river steamer Hashino is exported to they are habout find favy on the provided at Provi

SECURE OF STATES

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EASTER OFFERINGS OUR SUPERB SHOWING of Easter finery

EXQUISITE CAMPBELLS'



is now complete and ready for your esteemed inspection. Amidst such a galaxy of new ideas it is difficult to give publicity to all, what we do not mention, rest assured you will find in our

COSTUMES

Never before have we displayed such a wealth of magnificent and useful costumes, from the smart tailor-made London walking costumes to the long clinging, classical Parisian creations, for special occasions or everyday attire, we can suit your individual taste at a moderate price. Our coats also develope the highest exclusive tailoring, matchless in form, yet most reasonably



GLOVES

Ladies' and Children's Gloves on the Pacific Coast, Including: DENT'S SPECIAL walking glove, per pair\$1.00 FOWNE'S DRESSED KID gloves, per pair \$1.25 FOWNES' HEAVY ENGLISH walking gloves, per pair \$1.50



NECKWEAR

We are showing the new fashionable black chiffon and silk neck ruffs, with cape effect at \$5.75, \$6.75, \$7.50 and ... ···· *·· *·· \$9.00

Also every description of dainty neckwear including the new Zodiac and smart society stocks at 25c, 35c and ...50c

THE DAINTIEST HOSIERY

OUR 1908 SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN is a Revelation in Smartness, Durability and moderate prices. Ladies who demand and appreciate color harmony in the tout ensemble of their dressing can easily match any costume shade amongst the wealth of daintily tinted hose displayed for their selection in our Hosiery,

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Friday,

NOTE AN

The "Revue de

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The Colonist.

Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WELKLY CULUNIS

Six months 50 Three months 25
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS

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for that special purpose by his own appointee. And the astounding part of it is that he expects the people of Canada and of this province to believe that his appointee, named for the express purpose of preparing lists at an election at which he is to be a candidate, will be more honest in the performance of his duty than an official who for years has discharged the responsibilities of revising officer to the complete satisfaction of every one, Mr. Templeman himself included. We single out Victoria because it is in this city that the Colonist is printed, but the same observations apply to the more representing them. The proposal is without exception the most unjustifiable that has ever been made in connection with a voters' list, and when the election is brought on the people will knew how to resent it, unless the lists are so made up as to render a full and free expression of public sentiment impossible.

THE YOUNGER ELEMENT.

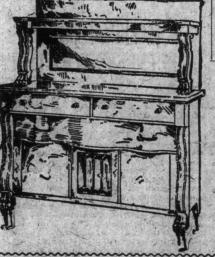
It is suggested that, with the advent of Mr. Asquith as premier, the younger.

YUKON GOLD.

shares is sure to lead to other ven-tures in the same direction, and it is as certain as that night will follow day that many of them will be frauds, pure and simple. The Colonist has made it a rule not to advertise stock lissness when an agneal was made it

UR very latest offerings in the furniture way is a big shipment of Early English-finished Furniture Styles. A whole carload of this attractive furniture has just been unpacked and placed on show, and we are ready for you now with a range of new designs that are unusually attractive. Dining room furniture predominates, and the new Buffet styles are just the very nicest and newest items we have ever shown in Early English Oak. We'll have these ready for you today, and we promise you a pleasant surprise. We are also showing some excellent new styles in Library Tables, Writing Desks, Card Tables, Bridge Tables, Extension Tables, Butlers' Trays and Stands, Wall Shelves, etc., etc. All these represent the very newest efforts of Canada's foremost furniture factory, and are decidedly "new." The "Early English" finish is a happy medium between the handsome "Golden" and the popular "Weathered," and it is rapidly forging to foremost place. If you have never seen this style of finish and want to see it and also see the very newest ideas in furniture, visit our showrooms today—pleased to show you through at any time. And, when you are in, ask to see the new Bridge Table. It is the very latest thing in Bridge Tables, and you'll like it.





NEW EXTENSION TABLES NEW BUFFET STYLES NEW BUTLERS' TRAYS NEW WALL SHELVES

OFFERING FINE VALUES IN DINNERWARE NOW

Recent additions to the Dinnerware stock are worthy. We stock an unequalled assortment at present, and offer some of the best values ever offered in this city. Tremendous direct purchases for cash is the secret of these excellent values, and also secures for us the control for these parts of some of the handsomest patterns. We should be pleased to have an opportunity to show you some of these new services and to quote you the tempting prices at which we have marked them. Shown on our First Floor, Today if you can but come some

CHOOSE YOUR CURTAINS FROM THIS STOCK OF OURS

There is no other such choice offered you in dainty new curtainings as this. We have always led in variety and choice of new designs and this season's offerings easily surpass any former attempts of ours. Wouldn't you like to see the very "newest"? Visit the Second

SWISS MUSLIN-In white and | ecru. Pretty coin spot, sprig and bow knot designs. Low priced at per yard, 25c, SWISS MUSLINS-In the col

COLORED MADRAS MUSLIN- | BRITISH CHINTZ-A fine range A great choice of attractive designs in several colorings, such as yellow, Nile green, rose and blue. Per yard 40¢ COLORED MADRAS MUSLIN-

This is an especially attractive line and a very popular one. The stained glass window effect pleases. Per yard 75¢ COLORED MADRAS MUSLIN-

We have an excellent assortment of colored Madras muslins. A wide range of designs and colorings at, per yard 50¢ These materials can be made into the daintiest of curtains by yourself or in our own factory. Our experience is at your service

BRITISH CRETONNE-A specially nice line in a variety of pretty tapestry and floral ef-fects. Splendid value at the price marked. Per yard ... 20¢

of pretty and attractive designs in green and yellow, rose and green, pink and green, with blue ribbon. Per yard 40¢ BRITISH CHINTZ-Artistic designs on jaspar ground. This style is suitable for long curtains, 48 inches wide, and sold ty and serviceable Chintz with artistic designs, in various col-

lorings on a jaspar ground. This particular ground has a softening influence on the whole effect. It makes it less liable to soil, yet does not detract from daintiness. Price, per BRITISH CRETONNE—In floral and conventional designs, that are bright and cheerful We show a splendid range. Priced at, per yard, 35c, 30c and .. 25¢

SEE THIS ATTRACTIVELY-FINISHED BEDROOM

Do you want to see a quaint and novel Bedroom—a cosy, comfortable room furnished "different"? Just such a room may be seen in our Broughton street windows. We have furnished there a bedroom in Early English-finished Oak Furniture, and many have been the favorable comments received. We show a very handsome Chiffoniere style. The Dresser and stand are equally attractive, and the Lady's Dressing Table is a dainty little piece of furniture. But, perhaps, the most interesting piece is the quaint Wooden Bed. This is a very odd and attractive design, and a bed style you should see. When you pass along today have a look!

BED-Mission design. Price \$22.00 | DRESSER AND STAND-Mission. Price is......\$45.00

DRESSING TABLE-Mission. The price

If You Live Out-of-the-City, Try "the Mail Order Way"

Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department. We have made improvements in this department until now it is one of the most satisfactory in Canada. We shall be pleased to have you write us if you are interested in Homefurnishings and any information that we may be able to give you along this line will be freely and cheerfully given. Just try us with a small order. We guarantee you satisfaction





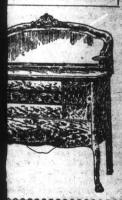
THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA B.C.

MAKERS --OF-FURNITURE FITTING S That Are

Better

of this attractive and we are ready sually attractive. are just the very Dak. We'll have ise. We are also ng Desks, Card d Stands, Wall of Canada's fore-English" finish nd the popular you have never newest ideas in through at any e. It is the very

TENSION TABLES BUFFET STYLES BUTLERS' TRAYS WALL SHELVES



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HINTZ-A fine range and attractive deeen and yellow, rose pink and green ibbon. Per yard 40¢ HINTZ-Artistic de aspar ground. This itable for long cura jaspar ground. This round has a softence on the whole efakes it less liable to oes not detract from tiness. Price, per

RETONNE—In floral ntional designs, that and cheerful. We lendid range. Priced d, 35c, 30c and . 25¢

EDROOM

room furnished ows. We have many have been style. The Dresnty little piece of Bed. This is a pass along today

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serve a goodly of our satisfactory intil now it is one us if you are inive you along this We guarantee you

> MAKER3 --OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

NOTE AND COMMENT

Friday, April 10, 1908.

The "Revue des Deux Mondes" pub-ties a very interesting article on the each immigration policy of the Can-am government, them the pen of ar-uis Arnould, for two years profes-tof French literature at the Laval

rsity in Montreal. He uppores ossibility that the French popu-will be swamped by the tide of -Saxon immigration—a sentiment o-Saxon immigration—a sentiment vill hardly expect to be shared by majority of Canadians ie writer points out that while the ial figures show, for the last ten s, an influx of about six hundred

usand Anglo-Saxons into the Do-ion, only fourteen thousand immi-nts have come from France and glum, and he comes to the con-sion that, if things continue at that the French-Canadians, after pically strugging (urrus a contrary rate, the French-Canadians, after heroically strugging during a century and a half, must disappear for ever under the pressure of that pacific invasion. Mr. Arnold further calls attention to the report of the Department of the Interior on the question of immigration, for the year extending from July 1904 to June 1905, and he says that a careful observer will find there an ably organized system, having a double object; to fill the west and bring there English-speaking immigrants. At the end of his article, the French writer admits that the Canadian government has recently manifested its intention to inaugurate a serious immigration movement in French-speaking countries and he

rench-speaking countries and he tes his compatriots, who into leave then native land, to turn r eyes towards Canada, the most neh country in the world, outside France itself.

Time was, not so very long ago, when it was unusual to find any but uncomplimentary references to conditions in this province, so widespread was the evil repute which British Columbia suffered from because of unsettled political conditions, but now a most gratifying change is noticeable in this respect. The Toronto News has the following appreciative notice of the splendid financial showing made by the province as indicated by the budget speech of Hon. Capt. Tatlow

This being a time of budgets, a glance at the last financial statement of British Columbia may not be unin
Career, unmixed with alloy.

Married.—In this city, April 8, by Rev. A. Browning, Mr. William Dalby to Miss Sarah Jane Robinson Moody, at the residence of the bride's father, Pandora street. No cards.

ABOUT PEOPLE

King Alfonso's perilous visit to Barcelona last week was rendered as secure as possible by the vigilance of one of England's greatest detectives, Chief Detective-Inspector Arrow, who

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Thursday,
April 9, 1868.
The B. C. Examiner will hencefor

We Cordially Invite You to Inspect Those and Other Matchies Models

Henry Young & Company

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BRITISH OPINION

Belfast Whig.—For those who have eyes to see the debate on the "Right to Work" bill marks one of the great turning points in our political his-The British Colonist, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

The B. C. Examiner will henceforth be published at Yale.

The ship Nicolas Biddle, wrecked on Race Rocks fifteen months ago, is now nearly ready for sea.

The exports of lumber from the Tecklakt mills, since January ist, exceeds seven million feet.

The military authorites wish to charter the steamer New World to remove the garrison and stores from Stellacoom to Sitka.

The Capital of British Columbia.

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The lating to the steamer New World to remove the garrison and stores from Stellacoom to Sitka.

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The Corset Makes or Mars the Figure

The leading modistes of the world's greatest fashion centres are unanimous in declaring that the "American Lady" represents the best in corsetry. Our large Spring consignment of these absolutely unrivalled Corsets has just arrived—a Corset for every style of form. In placing these on sale, we solicit. your critical comparison, feeling confident that your verdict must be in favor of this well known, well tried and well proven make. We itemize two of the ultra smart styles that cannot fail to become extremely popular with the ladies of Victoria and vicinity:

American Lady Corset, Model 470

A most charming style for medium high and medium long figures; gives that much sought for "svelte" appearance and that stylish long line of bust for which the beautiful Madame Calve was famous. Made of fine, imported coutil with hose supporters front and side. Let us show you this and other

American Lady Corset, Model 430

The most advanced style, new, snug hip and an extremely desirable model for medium and well developed figures; the hip is extended and holds the form well in place; material high grade quality white batiste, with strong hose supporters at front and side.

> We Cordially Invite You to Inspect These and Other Matchless Models



Application of British Columbia Decision re Natal Act to Local Law

Some anxiety was felt in Australia on the receipt of the news that the Supreme Court of British Columbia had disallowed the Natal act. A Melourne dispatch to Sydney paper

"It was decided by the Supremo migration Restriction act passed by the legislature of British Columbia was unconstitutional, because of Can-ada being a party to the Anglo-Japa-

"Senator Pearce, in the senate to-day, said that the Commonwealth im-migration restriction law was on the same lines as that of British Columbia.

day night's meeting to arrange mat-ters pertaining to organization, met at Mr. Rivercomb's office on Monday afternoon and drew up a form of con-stitution, etc., to be submitted at the general meeting. The subject of a dinner for organization night was disfind how many would wish to attend until after organization had taken place. It was decided to call a meeting, for organization on Wednesday April 15, to be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, on Broad street, at 8 p. m. All persons who have lived in any of the prairie provinces and wish to join the club are requested to attend or send in their names to Mr. Rivercomb, Trounce alley, or to secretary of committee, J. Leslie Forster, room 34 Fiv Sisters block.

The home of J. G. Brown, assistant resident architect of the Dominion Public Works department, in Victoria was the scene of a pretty wedding on Monday evening, when Miss Agnes G. Brown, daughter of James Brown, Glasgow, Scotland, was wedded to Charles Fischer, late of McLay River, New South Wales, chief officer of the S. S. William Jolliffe. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Campbell of the First Presbyterian church. Only the immediate friends of the couple were present. After the wedding all were present. After the wedding all sat down to a pretty wedding breakfast, and toasts were made and duly responded to by the groom.

WORKERS FOR THE QUARRIES AT NOOTKA

Steamer Tees Carries Expert I Vermont and Party—Had a Fair Cargo

sengers, including a party of sixteen men being sent to Nootka for the Marble quarries being developed at that point the steamer Tees, Capt. Marble quarries being developed at that point the steamer Tees, Capt. Townsend, sailed last night for Quarsino and way ports. The steamer carried a good cargo, including stores for the whaling stations at Sechart and Kyuquöt. The Tees is now on the summer schedule, making four trips each month to the west coast ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month.

The passengers booked included: M. O'Rourke, an expert from Vancouver bound to the Nootka quarries; Henry Hills, M. Johns, J. Smith, J. A. F. tarmichail, A. Waterhouse, H. Houston, J. Berwick, Miss Carter, Miss Mc-Millan, M. G. Murphy, H. L. Gray, E. H. Bogart, P. F. Rogers, F. M. Kelly, F. Patterson, Miss Kilburn, J. Marks, J. Nichols and a party of sixteen bound to Nootka for the marble quarries, and fifteen Chinese deck passengers.

ANOTHER CHINESE STEAMSHIP PROJECT

Popular Subscriptions Made for Establishment of Line Between Hong-kong and Bangkok

Following the arrangements for the flotation of a national steamship com-pany based on the lines of the semi-national Japanese steamship lines ply-ing across the Pacific for trans-Pacific trade and the Chine comments. ing across the Pacific for trans-Pacific trade and the China coast trade by the native guilds of Canton which have called upon the many thousands of their compatriots overseas to subscribe to that end, news is given of another similar project for a Chinese steamship line between Hongkong and Bangkok, Siam, the business from which a Japanese company has rewhich a Japanese company has re-cently withdrawn after strenuous op-

centry withdrawn after strenuous opposition with the North German Lloyd
steamers to which company the old
Scottish-American liners operated
years ago on this route were sold and
transferred to the German flag.

Four steamers will be bought to
start the Hongkong-Bangkok line
under the Chinese flag, and four will
be constructed. A capital of \$3,000,000 has been raised, the Chinese mercantile communities of Shanghat Can-

chants, importers and exporters, in Siam, attended. The object of this meeting was to discuss the project of establishing a regular line of Chinese-owned steamers, between Bangkok and Hongkong. After discussing the subject, it was decided unanimously to establish the line. The company will put four steamers on the Bangkok-Hongkong run, and these, we are informed, will be ready in about six months' time."

The Singapore Straits Times says: "Four steamers are to be chartered, and four to be built. A board of seventeen directors has already been ap-

teen directors has already been appointed. With the shares cheap all classes of the community, even rikisha pullers, it is said, have been applying

MURDER IN NORTH

Mounted Police Officer Brings Body o Victim to Kamloops for

and being a party to the Angio-Japa.

Inquest and Freeders, in the senate to day, said that the Commonwealth immigration restriction law was on the same lines as that of British Columbia, the fired in the city on Saturday evening Queensland, by protocal, was a party to the market of whom. Freeders, Would the government of the fired in the city on Saturday evening the protocol?

"The minister, fir reply, said that while not admitting that the decision the head of the market of the city of the commonwealth in the minister, fir reply, said that while not admitting that the decision the protocol?

"The minister, fir reply, said that while not admitting that the decision that while not admitting that the decision of the decision of the protocol?

"The minister, fir reply as the same and the access." H. Califer, J.P. at Sprit cases of the common one points ralead by correct spondence which was now proceeding.

"From Wednesday's Daily)

Bank Clearings

Total bank clearings the week ended April 7, were 31,046,1544.

Will Erect Carriage Works.

A building permit for the new carriage works to be erected by Aldername and the accused. The yell of the common of the dead was now proceeding."

Will Erect Carriage Works.

A building permit for the new carriage works to be erected by Aldername the protocol of \$12,000. A permit was alone and an Alm, two deleged Chines and the police entered the two dealers was stoned as common and the protocol of \$1,000. The term of the transpose of the police entered the two dealers was stoned as the police entered the two dealers was stoned as the police entered the two dealers was stoned as the police entered the two dealers was stoned as the police entered the two dealers was stoned as the police entered the two dealers was stoned as the police entered the two dealers was as policially the police entered the two dealers was stoned as the police entered the two dealers was stoned as the police entered

FORMER SEALER MADE A TUGBOAT

A former pealing solitoner with a history is being converted in the part have designed to be the pealing solitoner with a month.

LABOR MEN ACTIVE Have been compassed to the presentation of the presentation

fact that at least one of the vessels of the sealing fleet was formerly a steamer. The schooner Eva Marie of Capt. Jacobsen, which is lying at her anchorage near the mouth of the harbor, was built as the old C. P. R. steamer Rainbow, whose engines were taken out and placed in the steamer Otter. The hull, which was acquired by Capt. Jacobsen, was converted into a three-masted sealing schooner, the only three-master of the fleet. A short time ago Capt. Jacobsen had plans laid to again convert the vessel into a steamer.

Candidates for May Queen.

New Westminster. April 7.—The May Queen committee of the May Day celebration have selected Daisy Dawe, Ruby Fletcher, Kathleen Jones, Irene Meade, Beryl Smith and Dorothy Vidal as the contestants for the honor, and the queen will be elected from among the above six by the school children

Capt. Newcombe's Bereavement Vancouver, April 7.—The funeral of Cecil John Newcombe the son of Capt. Newcombe of the Dominion Fisheries cruiser Kestrel, will take place from the family residence, 1,205 Beach avenue tomerrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver, April 7.—Fruit-growing in Brisish Columbia is fast attaining proportions which promise soon to make it a serious rival of the mining, make it a serious rival of the mining, lumber and fishing industries as a soruce of wealth. The acreage to be placed under cultivation this year will surpass all former records, according to official information in the possession of Thos. Wilson of this city, Dosion inspector of fumigation.

All fruit trees imported into this province pass though the hands of Mr. Wilson, who enforces a rigorous inspection. The test consists of a microscopical examination, and in the event

New Westminster. April 7.—At last night's council meeting Ald. Gray reponted that arrangements had been made for the erection of a string of sixty-foot poles on Front street for the joint use of the Canadian Pacific telegraph, British columbia Electric Railway companies, and the city electric light department, the three companies interested. The three companies interested. The chairman of the Light committee explained that it would mean the removal of all of the light and telephone wires from Columbia street. He was given power to carry out the arrangement. the new provinces. I don't think fruit-growing can be overdone, for the growth of population will maintain Kingston. The channel is free of ice. a good demand for many years at profitable prices, and even a substan-tial reduction would still leave a hand-some return on the money invested."

Start on Chilliwack Line. MADE A TUBBOAT

New Westminster, April 7.—Managing Director J. Buntzen of the British Columbia Electric Railway made the announcement while in the city yesterday that tenders will be called for at once for the construction of thet portion of the new Chilliwack electric line between this city and Cloverdale, and work on grading and track-laying will be commenced within a month.

NEW CITY'S FINANCES

North Vancouver Aldermen Indigr Over Rumor Circulated As to Deficit

North Vancouver, April 7.—The subject of the city's finances came up at last night's meeting of the North Vancouver council.

During the past week a rumor has been circulating to the effect that the city was \$25,000 "in the hole" and Ald. May last evening called attention to this.

"I would like to say that the council knows nothing of such a defici-ency," he declared, "and what gave rise to the rumor in my opinion is the fact that some time ago the city issued debentures and gave a 10 per cent. discount and it is this discount which probably has been mistakenly regarded as a deficiency. The discount given in this way amounts to between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

"Afterwards the count!"

causing instant death. At few seconds later John Curry, of New Westminster, was knocked down and the wheels passed over him. Fortunately he suffered only a severe shaking-up, though those who witnessed it say that it was a miraculous escape. Curry was crossing the street unconscious of the approach of the car. He made a jump to get out of the way, but was too late. He was carried into the office of Dr. Verher, where his wounds were dressed.

London, April 6.—The Foreign office recently received drafts of treaties having as their object the settlement of questions pending between the United States and Canada. These treaties were considered satisfactory with the exception of a few minor matters, which were referred back to Ottawa, and it was fully expected that a complete agreement was about to a complete agreement was about to be the result. The news from the the United States, however, by which the Foreign Office has unofficially been advised that a deadlock exists over advised that a deadlock exists over the disposition of power from Niagara falls, came as a surprise to the officials. Negotiations for the submission of the Atlantic fisheries disputes to arbitration have not advanced to any great extent. Newfoundland has been slow in replying to the points which have been referred to that government, and in addition Great Britain does not find it easy to reconcile the views of Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada in preparing the case. Already there is talk of the necessity of renewing the modus vivendi.

Washington, April 6.—Representations was subject to fits, and falling on his face in the stable he soon suffocated. With the submission of the submission as subject to fits, and falling on his face in the stable he soon suffocated. With the submission of the submission as watching the proceedings at the Emma Goldman lecture in the Trades hall last night, and it is stated to day that the Attornex General will be asked to issue a flat to the prosecution of the lecturer for violating the provisions of the Lord's Day Act. Reports are to the effect that the police found the persons were not allowed to enter the hall unless they paid ten cents admission.

Washington, April of tive Gardner, of Massachusetts, today lodged a protest with President Roosevelt and the State Departmen against the arrest of two Gloucese against the arrest of two Gloucese addishermen, at Port aux Basque and Roosevelt with the case ted with codfishermen, at Port aux Basque Newfoundland, which he asserted we in violation of the modus vivend Scottish-American liners operated years ago on this route were sold and transferred to the German fiag.

Four steamers will be bought to start the Hongkong-Bangkok line under the Chinese fiag, and four will be constructed. A capital of \$3,000,000 the Sanghore, Bangkok and other far eastern ports, from hong chiefs to riksha pullers subscribed liberally, and the dapital is being increased to \$5,000,000. The Siam Free Press says: "We are informed that a meeting was recently held in Bangkok, at which all important Chinese rice millers, bankers and mer-

the tops of the masts of the largest steamers.

The tower on the north side is fifty feet in diameter at its base. A passenger elevator will be operated inside the tower. Apparently great pains have been taken in the anchoring of the high tower, for cables connecting with those forming the bridge are shown as running for a thousand feet further to the north, and are to be anchored in the rock of the high ground beyond the Capitano fiats.

The bridge will of course be directly in the view of every person who comes to the city by steamer.

BUILDING AMUR RAILWAY

Russia to Resume Construction—7
Whole Road Expected to Cost
\$120,000,000.

er.

Deputy Savich, who reported on behalf of the committee, stated that the road must be completed by 1912, when the Chinese and Japanese programmes will have been completed.

. Died in Fit.

Little Boy Drowned

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

Bill Affecting Railway Companies Passed By United States House of Representatives

Buchanan, Sask. April 6.—A farmer named Wm. Caffrey, living near here, was found dead in his stable today. He was subject to fits, and falling on his face in the stable he soon suffocated.

Morrisburg, Ont., April 6.—The five-year-old son of Jas. Colran wandered away from a home quarantined for smallpox today and was drowned in a water course.

day that the Attornex General will be asked to issue a flat of the prosecution of the lecturer for violating the provisions of the Lord's Day Act. Reports are to the effect that the police found the persons were not allowed to enter the hall unless they paid tend the persons were not allowed to enter the hall unless they paid tend the persons were not allowed to enter the hall unless they paid tend the persons were not allowed to enter the hall unless they paid tend the persons were not allowed to enter the hall unless they paid tend the persons which is a sample of rules, passed the Sterling employers. In the stablishes the doctrine that the railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce are livable for personal injuries received by employees in the service of such carriers. It abolishes the strict common law rule of liability, which bars a recovery for the personal injuries or death of an employee occasioned by the negligence of a fellow servant. It also relaxes the common law rule which makes contributory negligence and ferenchman, in a life and death combat, completely overcame an immense black bear; is as yet without parallel in Southern British Columbia.

According to the report that has reached here, Dubois and a young Scotchman named Alex Campbell were cutting cordwood together when some protruding from its winter quarters, the big Frenchman after some killed.

Ing to the bast assecutant roll is value as table, 200, yould-roll day on the control of the board roll is value as table, 200, yould-roll day on the control of the board roll is value as table, 200, yould-roll day on the control of the board roll is value as table of the control of the board roll is value as table of the board roll is value as the board of the board roll is value as the board of the board roll in the board of the board roll is value as the board of the board roll in the board of the board roll is value as the board of the board roll in the board of park commissioners to more side, and the public of the board roll is value as the board of the board roll in the board of park commissioners to more as the commissioner to more as the commission bear. Louis Dubois, 'the hero of this encounter, weighs 240 lbs., and is 6 feet 3 inches in height, and halls from the lumber camps on the Ottawa river. The bear which made this savage at tack is claimed to have weighed over 500 lbs.

MORAN SHOWS CLASS

Little English Fighter Gets Better of Argument in Six Round Go in New York, April 7.—Owen Moran, the little English fighter in whose appearance there was much interest after the showing he made in the match ment in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with Attell had the best of the argument in a six round go with "Kid" with a stream was plainly Moran's after the first round when Wolgast got in his one solid effective punch of the evening, a long swing and there are those who contend that if works were scored by either man. Moran, who outweighed his opponent by about the bout and no knock downs were scored by either man. Moran, who outweighed his opponent by about he last reund when the Milwaukee fighter held on until the sound of the bell.

STAINED WINDOWS IN

where his wounds were dressed.

St. Lawrence Open

Brockville, Ont. April 6.—Navigation on the St. Lawrence river opened to the brown on the St. Lawrence river opened to the brown of the

amount outstanding at any time was not more than \$88,420,000. During the period between October 28, 1907, when the first certificates were issued, till March 28, last, when the first cancellations were made, the loan commission passed on securities valued at \$453,000,000, of which \$320,000,000 was in commercial paper and \$123,000,000 in stocks and bonds. Of the fifty-two banks in the association thirty-two banks in the association thirty-two took out certificates. The largest amount issued to any one bank said significant amount issued to any one bank said significant interest received by banks which loaned money on the certificates amounted to \$1,116,245.

Ontario Bank Suits.

Toronto, April 7.—The committee appointed to decide whether the Onappointed to decide whether the Ontario Bank actions for about \$2,000,000 against former directors should be continued, it is understood, will report in favor of proceeding with the actions, in view of the decision of the supreme court of N. S. holding the directors of the defunct bank of Yarmouth representable to the sharehold.

British Cattle Embargo Ottawa, April 7.-Two sessions ago

Ottawa, April 7.—Two sessions ago the Commons agricultural committee passed a resolution suggesting that Hon. Mr. Fisher should associate himself with the several provincial ministers of agriculture and proceed to England to interview the British board and induce them if possible to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle, but according to the return brought down by Mr. Fisher yesterday he has done nothing for the reason that in view of the repeated representations made by the Dominion government and the persistent refupresentations made by the Dominion government and the persistent refusal of the British government and parliament to amend the existing law to permit the importation of live cattle-into the United Kingdom, such action would in his opinion be both futile and undignified.

DE NEGI

Friday,

Famous Fre Passenger

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particular eath attention.

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Colorado Camquickly as por General de had no late fring to the rethe letter the to Lord Twee "I don't att that. The Gnothing and he mot want any long as the supremacy so less. At present ish fleet is 1915 Germany ful fleet, and upon to make present fleet, ed upon to make present positic years ahead, a is well. Many many ships ca many ships ca

many ships cayears.

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YUKON Bill Introduce Provides fo

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for the renew be paid for a year. The fe grant is red annual fee is a veteran of t died today. H

Montreal, A has decided to the affairs before a judge Lake S Toronto, Apriliation appoi nen upon the onight that ad been mad not be any trivill be no inchours of the r

Moncton, N, of clerks from partment of the par

ECTION WORKS ON FRASER RIVER

on and Provincial Govents to Help Safeguard Dyked Lands

rogress is being made with and protection works which construction in order to cutting of the Fraser river ank near the Matsqui dyke station. It is fully expected ything will be in shape bewater comes. It is at pres too early to decide whether r not. The attendant expense equally by the provincial and

s unpropitiously concur is within the probabilities. waters are always a very natter for those who live on lands, which lies ever and ong the lower Fraser river, these lands be dyked or un-for in the case of the dyked the danger of invasion by the paters through the appearance aters through the appearance is in the embankment which is a factor in these situations, more pressing than ever, the case of the undyked inconvenience which is alor less occasioned to the e than ordinarily pronounc-these low lands and par-n the upper part of the lowtaken having as their

carried to completion, the ven though the cost should large figures would be well deven within the space of a lively few years be far more st very noticeable high water ace white people began agri-operations in anything like a ishion along the banks of the raser, occurred in 1876. Then the still greater flood 1882, is in turn exceeded by a still ater in 1894. A fourth very er visited the valley in 1903, r 1894 holds the record as the and most dangerous flood a menaced the homes and the cents and the farms of set.

thorough control and mas-

ents and the farms of sete noticed that there has lmost steady advance in the which these excessively ers have attained, and it d progressive change in the ety of causes, and party to tion of log jams, which, like ety of causes, and party to tion of log jams, which, like is, as well as all other ob-, act in the manner of par-, obstructing the flow of the I compelling it either to find mels of egress or in default throwing it back over the is of the valley.

oods in the past have de-the aggregate an immense property, retarded settlered the improvem certain districts a matt the country who otherwise made their homes here.

m. April 7.—The police this raided Springstead's bakery ag street west, and seized loaves of bread. It is charg-springstead sold lightweight omers having complained a

nment Money Reserves. April 7 .- Hon. Mr. Fielding vernment holds \$88,571,977 r circulation. The govern-also £400,000 in imperial bonds for the same security, \$6,100,204 in gold as security gs bank deposits.

RING HOUSE PAPER

n Publishes Figures Relating the Issue of Certi-ficates

ork, April 7 .- The Clearing ociation today received a de-ort of the operations of the mission during the financial ast year. The report shows ficates amounting to \$101,-re issued, but the maximum utstanding at any time was han \$88,420,000. During the ween October 28, 1907, when than \$88,420,000. During the ween October 28, 1907, when certificates were issued, till last, when the first canwere made, the loan comssed on securities valued at 1, of which \$320,000,000 was cial paper and \$123,000,000 and bonds. Of the fifty-two the association thirty-two certificates. The largest sued to any one bank was The smallest was \$250,000. St received by banks which ney on the certificates to \$1,116,245.

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April 7:—Two sessions ago ons agricultural committee resolution suggesting that lisher should associate him-he several provincial mingriculture and proceed to interview the British induce them if possible to e embargo on Canadian according to the return wn by Mr. Fisher yesterdene nothing for the reaction will be the process of the received respectively. done nothing for view of the repeated resist made by the Dominion and the persistent refuse British government and to amend the existing law importation of live the importation of live the United Kingdom, such ild in his opinion be both undignified.

DE NEGRIER

Friday, April 10, 1908

Famous French General Was a Passenger Aboard Steam-ship Marama

DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER

Considers Britain's Position in the World Unrivalled at Present Day

HINDU RESTRICTION

Imperial Authorities Make Arrange-ment to That End at Mr. King's Request

London, April 7.—As a result of the conference held in this city between a make the conference held in this city between a make the conference held in this city between a complete success, and an announcement to this error of East Indians to Canada has been found. While no legislation to restrict this movement from India will be passed, administrative measures will be sent to the Punjaub and other districts in India, explaining that the condition of the labor market makes it undestrood that it was chieffing to Canada. Circulars will be sent to the Punjaub and other districts in India, explaining that the condition of the labor market makes it undestrood to the labor market makes it undestrood to the labor market makes it undestrood to canada and that the Canadian climate is also unsuited to them.

Ottawa, April 7.—Mackenzie King's mission to London in connection with the enactment of measures to restrict this movement of measures to restrict the mission to London in connection with the enactment of measures to restrict the mission to Indian workmen of measures to restrict the mission to Indian workmen to go to Canada as understood to have been a complete success, and an announcement to this error as stricted probably in the same way as Japanese emigration.

New Brunswick Minister

New Brunswick Minister

Fredericton, N. B. April 7.—Solicitor of Frank Burnett, of Varicouver, who accommented the tother of the capture o

Moncton, N. B., April 7—A number of clerks from the engineering department of the Intercolonial railway are now on a survey of the mileage from Montreal to Sydney, including branch lines. In twenty years the mileage has increased by about 500 miles, but no complete mileage has been taken for that number of years.

Served in South Africa
Ottawa, April 6.—News was received in Ottawa today of the death in Buffalo of R. R. Thompson, one of the Ottawa members of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. Thompson distinguished himself for bravery at Paardeberg, and was remained to softer for a dibrary and the city will purchase the payers.

Served in South Africa
Ottawa, April 6.—News was received in Ottawa today of the death in Buffalo of R. R. Thompson, one of the Ottawa members of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. Thompson distinguished himself for bravery at Paardeberg, and was received in Ottawa, April 6.—News was received in Ottawa, April 6.—News was received in Ottawa today of the death in Buffalo of R. R. Thompson, one of the Ottawa members of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. Thompson distinguished himself for bravery at Paardeberg, and was received in Ottawa today of the death in Buffalo of R. R. Thompson, one of the Ottawa members of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa. Thompson distinguished himself for bravery at Paardeberg, and was received in Ottawa today of the death in Buffalo of R. R. Thompson, one of the Council meeting last night a motion was passed accepting Andrew Caradian contingent to South Africa. Served in South Africa

Mr. Lloyd-George's Advancement to Exchequer Would Probably Help it Along

DR. KOCH AT NEW YORK Great German Bacteriologiet Comes
Pay America an Extended
Visit

New York, April 7.—Dr. Robert Kock, professor of the Berlin Unity versity, the eminent bacteriologist who achieved world-wide fame through the discovery of the tuberculosis lymph, arrived here today on the steamer Kron Prinzessin Essel. After more than thirty years of arduous and continuous scientific labor, he has decided to take a year's rest in visiting countries thus far not known to him. His coming to America has created much interest in scientific circles of this country, and many societies have elaborate plans for his entertainment. The first will be a banquet given by the German Medical Society next Saturday evening.

Seal Hunters Decided to take a year's rest in visiting countries thus far not known to him this country, and many societies have elaborate plans for his entertainment. The first will be a banquet given by the German Medical Society next Saturday evening.

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Seal Hunters Decided to take a year's rest in visiting countries thus far not known to him the supplement the promise of the finance minister to construct a statute to the memory of McGee.

Hon. Ws. S. Fielding said that the matter would be considered in connection with the supplementary estimates.

Seal Hunters Drowned

Quebec, April 7.—Two men named Bourgeois, father and son, were drown-ed at the Magdalen Islands while seal-ing by the drifting away of a fice of ice on which they were hunting.

STORY OF THE TOTAL OF THE TOTAL

Newfoundland Sealers.

Hallfax, April 7.—The steamer Adventure, of the Newfoundland sealing fleet, has arrived at St. John's Nfd. With 27,000 skins. She reports the steamers Panther and Walrus lost but the crews saved. The Virginia lake its reported to have 19,000 skins, but the rest of the fleet is poorly flahed. The catch can hardly reach the average.

THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE Fortieth Anniversary of Assassination Recalls Memory of Distinguished Statesman

Toronto Park Commissioner Toronto, April 7.—The board of control today decided to recommend to the council the appointment of Thomas Southworth, director of colonization for Ontario, as park commissioner of Toronto, in place of John Chambers, resigned

rate she has nothing to fear from the immigration officials."

Ogifvie Milling Company
Montreal April 6.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Ogifvie Milling Company held here today, it was decided to increase the capitalization of and the explosion followed.

RAILWAY WANTED TO HUDSON BAY

Own Supporters of Neglecting Scheme

Purity in Elections.

and the explosion followed.

Ex-Chief McRobie's illness

Winnipeg, April 7.—Ex-chief William McRobie, of the Winnipeg fire brigade, and at one time captain of the Montreal fire brigade is lying dangerously ill in the general hospital here. He had his right foot amputated yesterday, and his condition is serious.

Purity in Elections.

Calgary, April 7.—The purity league of the local Conservative party and the Liberal purity league, who are endeavoring to arrive at a complete understanding that a thoroughly pure fight shall be fought at the forthcoming federal election here, met last night. The Conservatives present were Drs. Macrae and Ings and Mr. Tweedia; the Liberals, W. G. Hunt, A. G. Ross and C. B. Reilly.

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. cioux, a wealthy manufacturer of number in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruit-



St. Moise, Quebe

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have blets "Fruit-a-tives". I was a great ufferer for many years with serious liver isease and severe constipation. I had the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, bloating continued.
As soon as I began to take "Fruit-atives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well. 150

(Sgd) MADAME JOSEPH RIOUX. "Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



Nothing Did Good CIVIC ESTIMATES

Long Delayed Document Considered at Last Night's

SOME ITEMS CRITICIZED Items in Detail

In detail the various expenditures
for the several departments and for
grants, etc., are estimated as follows:

Municipal Council

Over Six Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars for the Year's Expenditure

In the more detailed statement which is given below it will be noted that the grant to the Tourist association has been cut down to \$4,000, compared with the \$7,500 given last year; the agricultural association gets \$2,000; there is \$5,000 given toward the new home for aged and infirm women.

City institutions, main-tenance 137,680.50. Bulldings and surveys 22,225.00 Streets, bridges and side-45,595.00 walks 45,595.00
Miscellaneous 44,500.00
Education 111,373.50
Board of health 24,564.00
Sewers rental, sewer tax
fund 24,000.000 Campbell-Bannerman as

Total estimated expenditure\$661,878.86 SPECULATION ON CABINET

Called to Succeed Sir Henry

Parliament Adjourned and Lib-Salary of major\$1,700
Aldermen, \$370 each 3,700 eral Party to Hold a-Meeting

Civic Salaries

(From Spesdays Daily)
At last the civity estimates were in an advances chough shape to come before the city council at last nights meeting and the greater part of the session was useful in Fedical and the greater part of the session was useful in Fedical and the greater part of the session was useful in Fedical and the greater part of the session was useful in Fedical and the session of the Indianates are passed there will come up that the session of the Fedical and the session of the Fed



Mr. C. Johnston of Poplar Hill Creek, Athabasca Landing, Alta., writes: "Nine years ago a running sore commenced on my right leg, caused by a ruptured blood vessel. As time went on it got worse and my sufferings were intense. I had a very sore leg indeed, and had very small hope of ever seeing it healed, in fact I was told by several who had known such sores that I should suffer with it for life. This was very discouraging. When I was almost in despair I heard of Zam-Buk and wrote to the Company stating my case. They inspired me with hope, and I commenced with Zam-Buk, using it according to instructions. Other salves I had used caused me much suffering, but Zam-Buk soothed the pain, and although it appeared for some time to be doing little good; I persevered, and as soon as the wound became clean, it was only a matter of three or four days before my leg was healed." ZAM-BUK CURES

Zam-Buk

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG

VICTORIA, B. C.

LAUNCH BUILDERS



SUBMITT

New Buildi at Trang

(Fron Dr. Fagan, fficer, retur duille. He s don, Kamloo directorate. Tranquille fairs general passed under W. T. Dalt

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D. M. FERRY

Nine years ago a running nt on it got worse and my if ever seeing it healed, in This was very discouraging, case. They inspired me with I had used caused me much ng little good, I persevered my leg was healed."

> Free Box Send coupon and ic. stamp for a sample box. Address, Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 4Ks

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DUNG VICTORIA, B. C

LDERS

are Co., Ltd. 544-546 Yates Stree

NLY GENUINE SM. TOOTHACHE

JAMES ABBOTT,

Arthur D. Westcott,
Agent, Vancouver.

is hereby given that 30 days intend to apply to the Hon. missioner of Lands and a license to prospect for troleum under the foreshore the lands covered by water a foreshore of North San, and described as follows: ng at a post planted on the of Saanich Peninsula, h 80 chains, thence east 80 ice south 80 chains, thence ains, following the sinuosiforeshore to point of concontaining 640 acres more

W. A. BISSETT,
Saanichton.
Arthur D. Westcott,
Vancouver, Agent.

follows:

og at a post planted on the

of Saanich Peninsula north

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70 chains, thence west 60

of following the sinuosities

ore to point of commence
ning 640 acres more or less.

RMAN G. STEWART,

Vancouver.

s hereby given that 30 days intend to apply to the Hon-issioner of Lands and a license to prospect for roleum under the foreshore

roleum under the foreshore he lands covered by water foreshore of North Saana, and described as follows:

ng at a post planted on the Saanich Peninsula, north rbor, thence east 86 chains, 80 chains, thence west 70 be following the sinusoftieshore to point of commenceding 640 acres more or less.

A. McEVOV A. McEVOY, Vancouver, Arthur D. Westcott, Vancouver, Ages

LAND DISTRICT

e that Jehn Edward Moody.
B.C. occupation, gardener.
oply for permission to purollowing described lands;
at a post planted N.E. cor½. Sec. 7, Tp. 6, R. V.
wing the lines of the new
survey, the lot being
E. ¼. Sec. 7, Tp. 6. R. V.
JOHN EDWARD MOODY.
Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent.
29th, 1908.

in THE COLONIST

SUBMITTED PLANS FOR SANITARIUM

New Building Will Be Erected at Tranquille When Funds Permit

(From Tuesday's Daily) Dr. Fagan, provincial medical health

is at the present time badly required, as until the government determine upon compelling all provincial hospitals, which are in receipt of aid from the public funds, to set apart from one to three rooms according to the necessities of the district, for the alleviation of hopeless cases, the Vandeviation of the district of the occasion will probably be visits both to Victoria and Vancouver.

Manager Moody III.

Vancouver, April 6.—J. D. Moody, manager of the Vancouver Lumber company is very seriously ill with paralysis.

Sentences for Theft vancouver, a young drug clerk, was sentenced to three months in jail by Magistrate Williams today on two charges of theft. Matheson was formerly in Edmonton and Calgary, and has been in Vancouver for two weeks. The stealing occurred in the room of discourse of the Ritish beench and bar will in all probablity be among the guests. Seattle intends to make a special effort to make the meeting a notable one, and a feature of the occasion will probably be visits both to Victoria and Vancouver.

Manager Moody III.

Vancouver, April 6.—J. D. Moody, manager of the Vancouver, April 6.—Charles Matheson, a young drug clerk, was sentenced to three months in jail by Magistrate Williams today on two charges of theft. Matheson was formerly in Edmonton and Calgary, and has been in Vancouver for two weeks.

walk

Certain complaints which were laid against the superintendent, Dr Irving, by Wm. McComble, who was expelled from the sanitorium for gentral unruliness and insubordination, received careful consideration, and the action of Dr. Young was in every particular approved

particular approved.

It was shown to the satisfaction of It was shown to the satisfaction of the directors that from the beginning Mr. McCombie had been irritable, that he could not be induced to comform to the rules and regulations, and that he was a constant source of irritation to both the superintendent and the nurses; while in connection with the death of a patient, whose body it was found impossible to remove until several hours had elapsed after death, he had become very abusive to both.

The directors whose decision in regard to Mr. McCombie's complaints was unanimuos, are resolved, that at all costs, order and decorum must be preserved.

It was further considered to be a partial of sincere regret that Mr. McCombie happened to be a non-



Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

The new sanitorium is at this very moment sorely needed; as pressure is being applied in all directions owing to the great number of patients who require the very treatment that it will be best calculated to afford.

Twenty-four patients are now under the care of the superintendent, Driving, and of the nursing staff at Tranquille. Two were discharged, cured, towards the end of last weeks after the very short stay of three months.

For Advanced Cases

In the near future the anti-tuber-culosis society purpose providing an hospital for advanced and hopeless cases of consumption. The site has not as yet been chosen; but at the outset accommodation will be provided for about 25 persons. Such a place is at the present time badly required, as until the government determine upon compelling all provincial hospitals, which are in receiving the among the guests. Senttle intends

Vancouver, April 6.—J. D. Moody, manager of the Vancouver Lumber company is very seriously ill with par-

Sentences for Theft
Vancouver, April 6—Charles Mathewon, a young flrug clerk, was sentenced to three months in Jul by Magstrake Williams today on two learned to three months in Jul by Magstrake Williams today on two learned to the months in Jul by Magstrake Williams today on two learned to the months in Jul by Magstrake Williams today on two learned to the months of G. Gushenheimer and Calgary, and has been in Vancouver for two weeks. The stealing occurred in the room of G. Gushenheimer and E. Richardson the limited of the purpose of hiring a crew of the purpose of hi Victoria, B.C., April, 1908.

The Yukon work, said Mr. Smith for the Sullivan group, appears to large the Yukon work, said Mr. Smith law taken on a renewed lease of life and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act and finally active machines, and must have then on a renewed lease of life and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act and finally values that it paid bits and prosperity values that it paid bits and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act and finally values that it paid bits and prosperity values that it paid bits and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act and finally values that it paid bits and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act and finally values that it paid bits and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act and finally values that it paid bits and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act and finally values that it paid bits and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act and finally values that it paid bits and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act the first and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act the first and prosperity values that it paid bits and prosperity. Some fifteen, years act the first and prosperity. Some four on the years ago, things and prosperity values that it was the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to East Kootna and the public to East Kootna and the prosperity of the public to

COUNCILLORS WAX WARM OVER SALARY QUESTION

Proposal to Increase Wages of South Saanich Official Occasions Argument

THE BEST THAT GROW

When flavored the control of th

LOOKING FOR MEN TO WORK IN YUKON

Laying—Busy Season is Expected

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

THE BEST THAT GROW

When Harvest Time Comes, you will realize the difference between seeds that are full first class and those that are put up merely to sell. You run a decided risk in planting seeds haphazard, without regard to reputation or quality. The saving of a few cents now may cost you as many dollars when you figure up your crop. Men of large experience will

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS

are pure and sure to grow. No disappointment with them. Your money's worth every time, full sized packages at popular prices, seeds that are tested and tried. Insist on having

They are sold by leading Merchants everywhere;

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEED CO., Limited TORONTO, ONT., HAMILTON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

The tax will likely be made \$1.

DEATH CAME SUDDENLY

led to st the art Failure While at Work

Lady Resident of Cedar District Succumbs to Heart Failure While at Work

Lady Resident of Cedar District Succumbs to Heart Failure While at Work

Nanaimo, April 6.—Mrs. Sims, a lipis, were the threshold of her home Saturday. Sts. sts. stan and in Cedar district, was preparing luncheon when it is supposed she dropped dead from heart failure. Deceased, who was aged 52 years, always regident companies and the content of the companies of the standard of the mouth and out near region of the best of health, and her death came as a shock to the community. She was a native of Scotland.

DEATH CAME SUDDENLY

Vancouver Man Severicly Wounded by Accidental Discharge of Colt.

Automatic

Vancouver, April 6.—An unfortunate shooting accident occurred at the Baddard of the Baddard of the Standard of the Colt. Just how the shooting really occurred is not known, but the story told by Currier is that he was estandard of the community. Standard of the mouth and out near trailing Decased, who was aged 52 years, always the right ear. There were no powder the police of the mouth and out near region of Colt.

Just how the Shooting accident occurred at the Baddard of the Standard of the St

down town and entering the room found her husband lying on the floor, bleeding profusely from the wound. She notified the hotel staff and doctors were called in. Currier came to Vancouver from Ottawa over two years ago. He and his wife have been at the Badminton several months. Currier's condition today is very satisfactory.

- Contract for Wharf

Vancauver, April 6.—The Johnson Wharf company has awarded the contract for building its wharf at the foot of Carrall street to Ironside, Rannie & Campbell. The work will commence this week. The shore end of the wharf was built last year by the British Columbia General Contract company, but work was stopped just short of the North Vancouver Ferry company's ground pending arrangements for the remeval of the ferry buildings.

ORE IN NORTH STAR

Discovery May Mean New Lease of Life for Famous Mire in East Kootenay.

old North Star mine, on the hill opposite the Sullivan group, appears to have taken on a renewed lease of life

Lent Fails to Bring Usual Demand for Produce of Sea—Observance Apparently Slack

to Lock Horns Over Control
of Lillooet River

Vancouver, April 6.—The great legal battle over the rights of the Dominion and the province to the control of streams within the Dominion railway belt in British Columbia is still on. The salmon canning companies now seem to have joined forces with the Dominion government in asserting their right to the control of the water of the Lillooet river, in so far as they testify that if a dam were built as proposed by the Burrard Power company, on whose side the province is fighting, it would injure the spawning

FISHERMEN DISCOURAGED

All Epicures Favor Olives

Everybody should eat them because of their wholesomeness; they are acknowledged to be a fine spring food and assential to health. These are noted for their richness and excellence of flavor Manzanilo Olives, per bottle 15c and 25c. Olives stuffed with Celery, per bottle

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-Date Grocers,

1316 Government Street.

Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkua, Omenica or Ingineca Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation of Biver and headquarters for outfitt ing for above points.

R. S. SARGENT - HAZELTON, B. C.

The Warm Weather Is Now Approaching; You Will Need to Prepare for the Summer Season

De Laval Cream Separators

Refrigerators

are Now Seasonable. We Have Them on Exhibition

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

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The Colonist Gazetteer

ATLAS of the WORLD

A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

PRICE \$1.00

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

JST forty years ago the question of the location of the seat of government in the province of British Columbia was settled for all time by the choice of Victoria. To commemorate, in a fashion, the anniversary, the Colonist this morning reproduces from the columns of its files the announcement of the momentous tidings as

they were conveyed to the people of this city on the morning of April 3, 1868. Under the caption "Last Night's Despatches" the following appears, large black type being used for

THE CAPITAL QUESTION DECIDED.

Victoria Chosen By the Council!

A Majority of Nine Votes in Her Favor.

The following report came to hand last evening from New Westminster. The Council, it will be seen, decided in favor of Victoria as the Capital by a majority of 9 votes, out of 19 members present. The debate was moderate. The Governor, supported by a majority so large, will have no difficulty at arriving at decision in the matter.

New Westminster, Thursday, April
-Council met at 11 a.m. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Members present, nineteen.

Hon. Spaulding took the eath. Order of the day-Consideration. of . His Excellency's Message on the Seat of Government.

The following resolution was moved by Hon. Walkem, seconded by Hon. Stamp:

"The Council, having been requested by His Excellency the Governor to assist him with their advice, in coming to a decision as to the selection of a Seat of Government for the Colony of British Columbia, is of opinion, after careful consideration of His Excellency's Message and Enclosures on the subject, that Victoria is the place most suitable for the Seat of Government for the United Colony.

Hon. Robson moved an amendment, seconded by Hon. Barnard, (The amendment is so long that we can only give the last clause by tele-"Be it therefore resolved, That this Council is of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to remove the Seat of Government, at least until the Colony shall possess such full powers of self-government as will render its legislature competent to deal with the question and such fixity of population and permanent interests as may indicate with some degree of clearness a site which would prove to be permanently suitable

After a long speech from the hon. mover, the amendment was lost by 14 to 5. For the amendment—Crease, Hamley, Barnard, Robson and Ball. For original resolution-Trutch, O'Reilly, Cox, Pemberton, DeCosmos, Helmcken, McDonald, Stamp, Walker, Wood, Ker, Elwyn, Spaulding and Smith.

Both votes the same; on which Victoria became the Capital by a majority-of 9.

On the following day this item appeared in the news columns: "No public demonstration was made over the announcement that Victoria had been selected as the Capital by the Legislative Council. A few flags were flung to the breeze, but beyond that nothing worthy of note took place. The feeling of satisfaction on all sides, however, is very great, and the congratulations, though quiet, were none the less hearty and sincere.

Editorially, the British Colonist said: "We cannot see that as citizens of Victoria we are called upon to be excessively jubilant over the location of the Seat of Government at this place. The movement was one in which the whole country possessed a direct interest, and the whole country has equal cause to rejoice at its success. Local conditions never weighed a feather with us-never influenced our policy in the least. The question was one of simple expediency and economy. Common sense brought all to protest against a waste of public money by the continuance of the office at New Westminster. It was not the selfish feeling engendered by a prospective rise in real estate, or a desire to profit by the yearly expenditure in our midst of a few thousands of dollars by the officials, that caused Victoria to take so decided a stand in this respect. Vic-toria's opposition sprang entirely from the desire to have the government efficiently and economically administered by the location of its seat at a point that could be easily reached at all seasons and at all times-where it could claim and receive at a moment's warning, the support of Her Majesty's naval forces, and where it could have easy communication with all parts of the world. Such are the motives which actuated Victoria in urging its claims upon the country, which claims are enhanced by her possession of the buildings necessary to the proper transaction of the public business. The same feelings actuated the hundreds in the Upper Country who signed the Just Forty Years Ago Momentous Question of Choosing Seat of Government for Province of B.C. Was Decided-Official Record of the Legislation

memorials praying for the location of the Capital at Victoria. It is a mistake to suppose the petitioners could have been actuated by any feeling of hostility to New Westminster; and it is an equally falacious idea that Victoria wished to sacrifice the country to secure her own prosperity. The movement from first to last was a patriotic one. The entire country is deeply interested in having its Government administered in the most economical manner consistent with efficiency. As proof of the correctness of this we have only to point to the vote taken upon the resolution on Thursday. Both mover and seconder are popular members representing interior constituencies; only two popular members voted for the re-tention of the Seat of Government at New Westminster; and the member for Big Bend, who supported New Westminster's claims last session, declared in favor of Victoria on Thursday. The result proves that the agitation was not local and that it was not instituted for local aggrandizement or preferment. The interests of the Upper Country were as much in-

beside the driver. I knew the depths of the driver's mind! In him you can get your "History of the Day.

As "H.M. mails," we had the "right of way" from Alberni to Nanaimo, the entire sixty-two miles of "tote-road" belonging to us; and we took every advantage of this distinction. We also took up sundry parcels, passengers, mail and verbal orders; being halloo-ed to whistled at—whooped for, and bodily waylaid; one man wanted a "bag of onions" brought down next day; another contributed a smudgy letter "to be mailed sure"; yet another wanted to know "the time," several wayfarers sitting on their baggage by the roadside, being taken up. (Heaven knows how they hung on!). My mind was greatly disturbed discovering how "eleven in four" would go? Eleven passengers into four seats DID go, and only our Jehu could work out the problem; he did and none were "left over!"

From Alberni to Nanaimo the transition from Eden to Hades is made. The cradle of the world is rocking on Vancouver Islandh boasts! If you doubt this, come to Vancouver Island by way of the Canadian Rockies; make the coach road trip inland to pretty Alberni, and you'll find duplicated and outdone, the old world tourist points so dwelt upon and so poetized. There is nothing in Italy, Switzerland or Ireland to surpass what we have at home. Oh, you Canadian people who go abroad "to see"; did you but know it there lies at your very door, Medicard Wicket Killarney lakes; and the Isle of Wight gives to the thousands who pour over its famous 'coaching lanes," nothing to compare with what I found yesterday in British Columbia. Having arrived at the Summit, the horses

rested, passengers "played out" (and) puffing from the two mile walk) everybody aboard, off we went down grade, this time. I can imagine nothing more lovely than that scamper down hill, through hemlocks, bullpine, fir, spruce and the graceful alder bush. Over small bridges, arching fine trout streams, clear as crystal; the dash along lower levels, in amongst the railway camps; dropping mail

reached Nanaimo at 7 p.m.; the tall funnels of the coke and coal furnaces; the yellow glare from fires, and the powder works chimneys puffing soot, with the blaze of hundreds of "clearing" fires, giving one the impression of having reached Hades. Despite the dark and coal-grimed buildings of Nanaimo I found very comfortable hotel accommodation.

The rail run from Nanaimo to Victoria is of four hours' duration. A pleasant parlor car with observation windows shows the traveler a diversified scene. Duncans, a pleasure resort, appeared a very coaxing little centre; here the shades of forest green excel anything I ever beheld. Nanoose Bay, Ladysmith, Chemainus (a great lumbering centre). Courchan edges the railway line and is an attractive tourist place. Here all kinds of fruit flourish; peaches and grapes growing to per-fection. At Shawnigan lake a fine tourist hotel stands, and grand fishing and bathing is found. Summer suburban daily trains carry hundreds away from town. On both Shawnigan and Chemainus lakes large steamers ply, both being within easy reach of Victoria, Vancouver and other towns.

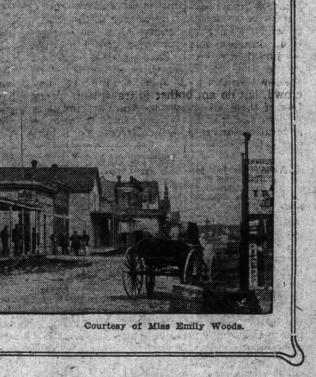
COMOX FARMING

The Comox valley, roughly, seven miles long by three broad, is generally conceded to be the best agricultural district on the Island. A great part of it was naturally open and covered with a dense growth of fern, and all of this was occupied by settlers more than forty years ago. Later arrivals have either bought out the pioneers, or else located in the woods around, where there was a good deal of easily cleared alder or swamp land. There is not much of this left now, and I believe the C. P. R. Co., to whom it belongs, has withdrawn it from the market for the present. There is lit-tle land changing hands in the district just now, as the owners are inclined to ask steep prices; but then the crop-yields beat every district in the province, except, possibly, Chilliwack, and there is a ready cash market for almost everything that is raised—in the coal mining town of Cumberland, seven miles off by good wagon road.

Dairying is the principal industry, and I understand the local creamery expects to pay its patrons 30 cents clear per lb. for their butter all this year. Best dairy butter, superior to creamery, is now (August) 35 cents, Eggs range from 20 to 50 cents, according to the season; beef, from 7 to 9 cents, and pigs on foot, the same price. Grain yields well, but is only raised to bring in the land again for hay, of which clover is now the staple, giving 5 tons

Roots of all kinds are in their element here. Potatoes, of most excellent quality, can be made to average 8 tons to the acre, at \$20.00 per ton, and the writer has repeatedly raised a ton of onions on a patch 40 by 70 feet. of course this implies careful cultivation, but the soil and weather conditions are here; all that is wanted is work, and no man with the will and ability for work ever regretted coming to Comox. White shirts, however, are useless, unless combined with independent means, in which case the district supplies good hunting

The chief drawback to farming here is the want of reliable help at reasonable rates. A steady farm hand, especially if he is a good milker, can command \$35.00 a month with board and lodging all the year round, and farm hours have been much shortened of late. But the district logging camps at present run the farmer out in the matter of wages. The weeds of civilization, such as the thistle and dandelion, have also struck the valley, and, like every other crop, they thrive amazingly. They must be fought with cultivation and clover, and this necessitates more help-which has simply got to come-either from the east or west. Eric Duncan.



volved by the question at issue as those of the lower, and stich being the case we cannot understand that Victoria alone is called on to go into hysterics of delight over the attainment of the long-sought for object.

STAGE RIDE TO ALBERNI.

Writing in the Manitoba Free Press, "Mary

Markwell" says: They tell me that twentieth century force called the "C.P.R." is breaking ground on beautiful Vancouver Island. That the iron hoof is already heard in a beating tattoo where the old "tote-road" led. That the slumberous silence of the grand old hills will soon be broken by the shriek of the whistle and the deep cry of "all aboard," and that those green aisles leading to green arbors, all curtained by the mountain mists will soon be thrown into a commingled confusion of sound because the world outside demands admittance at the gates of Eldorado! Well, so be it. But I shall always be glad of a day spent-an interlude of peace—in the quiet of the wood. Shall always be glad of an afternoon with nature, when neither time nor toil counted for aught-and the all-sufficient Present was as a Mid-Summer Day's Dream. I shall never know such an idle hour again, for they tell me the Twentieth Century Force, the C.P.R., is coming. You can hear the forests, the timbers, the mountains torrents and rivers shriek their dismay! O, land of story, of legion and of song draw close about your laurel wreathed brow the draperies of your Past! Upon the threshold of the Present there stands a Shape; and all the moanings of your Hills, the weeping of your valleys and the protest of your pines is vain, vain, vain! The Twentieth Century Force, is upon you, and the very sap of your strength will glut the belly of that Shape—for "Trade," the juggernaut is upon you!

When the old-fashioned high-canopied

stage lumbered up to the door, baggage piled above, baggage stowed below, and baggage wedged between with seven passengers already seated, I wondered where in the world I was to be put? But gallantry lives in the wilds, and when I appeared on the scene, seven seats were at my disposal! I selected the one

You leave the lullaby of the forest, and are straightway carried through deeper forest greens along a sweetly scented path with here and there a "cutting" through the tall timbers where some tiny fruit farm stands, and the absolute stillness of the surroundings seems mysterious and solemn. A gradual rise of ground it is, until some thirty miles are gone over, when the driver (relieving himself of a quid) says, "Say, boys don't y' want t' measure th' yearth?" We were coming to the Summit, and the way the fine spirited four horses tugged at the traces told of the heights to be climbed. We had been passing through budding forests and running alongside running streams; we had noted the crocus and the deep purple wall flower along the wild hedges; everywhere rich and clustering ivy hung, and spring had laid her hand upon the forest latch. rom this sumptuousness we came to a parched cedar line of trees; to firs that huddled together; to still waters and to patches of parched grasses. The big timbers seemed to huddle together, and the air grew perceptibly colder, though the sun was shining in a dagzling brilliancy through the interlacing boughs. Suddenly, without warning, we came into snowfields, and the toilsome steeps, thirteen hundred feet of ascent, had been covered; we had reached "The Summit,"-were (seemingly) on a level with white crowned Arrowsmith," which towers six thousand feet in the air, and saw unfolding in the early morning light all the fabric colors of a radient sun-The snow on Arrowsmith was tinged with pink! I never saw anything lovelier in

At one point in the winding road we came to Cameron lake, a picturesque body of water almost five miles in length. The coach road ran alongside for this distance, and unfolded to the sight such beauties in water shadows, in pebbly beaches, in swirling turns of tide and willow-shaded nooks with open spaces suited

more standing by the far-famed Lugano, in the old world asking myself, "Can there be anything more fair?" No one considers and few understand that here in Canada in the wild haunts of our forests, we have all that Switzerland and Italy,

to bathing, that insensibly I found myself once

here and there in tree branch post offices, (curious old crows in charge) and snatching from other pine-branch "posts" mail bags left dangling. The baggage rolling off; the passengers hanging on; the "G'lang" of the driver—the rattle of the wheels—the straining of the horses—the crack of the long, postilion whip! Such a riotous run for two and twenty miles, and, with a great swerve of coach, tremendous barking of dogs, and general scampering of horses' heels, we swept up to the door of the Road House at Parksville.

Have you ever been in a road house? No. The road house came to British Columbia in the early 50's. It filled the place of "home" to the wayfarer; and its need, up to the present, has been very great. You receive bed and board at the road house; you are accepted at face value there, and you may be the greatest outlaw in existence, but you'll receive the same attention, as a lord bishop, providing you pay the coin. The road house is the great leveller of humanity; it takes the kinks out of everybody, and it is the only known anti-dote to the "Remittance Man."

We fetched our own soup from the kitchen stove, and "snatched" butter as it went careering "down the middle and up the sides" of the voracious table. We partook of fish and meat at the same time and off the same plate; and 'pud'n r' poi?" we had, but got no choice in the order. There was but half-an-hour (this to change horses) and, with a crack of whip, we were off again, waving good-byes to the crowd at the door, for the whole house came out to see us off, shouting "S'long, Sam!"

The run thence to Nanaimo was less idyllic, but more modern. We passed the "right of way," carved through the grand old forests on either side; we met hundreds of loaded wagons; supplies going to the dozens of camps; and we met scores of husky young fellows, pack on shoulder, striking out for the railway. Up to a certain limit the Chinese and Japs were in great numbers clearing out the forests. Great bonfires blazed everywhere, and the waste timber being destroyed must be worth millions. Magnificent trees of magnificent proportions being ruthlessly cut down, and already the "dump" building; the men, busy as ants, and the hum of industry everywhere. We

FACTS ABOUT COMOX DISTRICT

It has a live agricultural society. It has a mild and healthy climate.

It has first-class schools and churches, It has great timber and mineral resources. All branches of farming are carried on suc-

A successful fall fair is held annually at Courtenay.

It has the finest farming land on Vancouver Dairying is one of the district's profitable

industries. Surveys are now being made for a railway through the district.

Game is plentiful, from the festive grouse to the monarch elk. The roads of the district cannot be sur-

passed in British Columbia. All grains and fruit grown in the temperate

one can be grown successfully.

It has made more financially independent men than any other section of the Island.

Its residents are among the most hospitable, honest and thrifty to be found anywhere. There are a number of sawmills in the district, where lumber for building purposes can be procured at market prices.

The scenery is grand and the variety un-limited, from the peaceful farming valleys to the snow-capped mountains.

The traveller will find good hotel accommodation at all points, and well-stocked stores are located at all principal places.

Its farms vary in size from 75 to 400 acres. Portions of many of the larger ones are for sale to desirable citizens at reasonable prices.

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salad and and variou may be sa used alone pungent, themselves and the cr and even other, used almost alv Lettuce Its 107 off tinguished names) gi season, lea But wheth leaved, clos

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and will be There r salad plants and to inci are chiefly and chicory ducts of ch all carried include it l grown with ion of Ital han lettuce

Corn sa winter with

AROUND THE FARM

THE BEST SALAD PLANTS.

or from others (such as asparagus) which are

sometimes eaten dressed and cold, but not raw.

As a consequence, true salad plants are leaf-

may be said that most salad plants are seldom

used alone in salads; being too insipid, or too

pungent, or too strong in taste, for use by

hemselves. Thus nasturtium, burnet, chervil

and the cresses, scurvy grass, borage, mustard

and even corn salad, are, for one reason or an-

Lettuce is the most important salad plant.

Its 107 officially determined varieties (as dis-

tinguished from the more than 400 trade

names) give to the grower a wide variation in

season, leaf texture, crispness and even taste.

But whether young or mature, whether cut-

leaved, close-heading, or upright, its culture is much the same. Generally speaking, it is hardy to frost and (except in a few varieties)

fairly tender to heat; it should be rapidly and

continuously grown, and picked as late as pos-

All salad plants should, like lettuce, be

rapidly grown, without setback. Any lack of

moisture, any poverty of soil, or any serious check in growth, will show its effect upon the

product. For crispness, all salad plants should be picked within a half hour of serving. The interval should be given to washing and chilling by means of ice. The sole exception

should be on a hot summer's day, when the

plants may with advantage be picked in the

sible before its use.

ALAD plants, as I shall use the

term, are plants which are

grown solely or chiefly for use

as salads. Their products are

served on the table raw and

dressed-to be distinguished

from plant products (such as

celery and radish) which are

usually eaten but not dressed,

.m.; the tall funnels of aces; the yellow glare owder works chimneys blaze of hundreds of one the impression of Despite the dark and f Nanaimo I found very modation.

Nanaimo to Victoria is indows shows the travst green excel anything ose Bay, Ladysmith, mbering centre), Courrban daily trains carry wn. On both Shawnices large steamers ply, reach of Victoria, Van-

ARMING

roughly, seven miles generally conceded to district on the Island. naturally open and covwth of fern, and all of ettlers more than forty als have either bought e located in the woods as a good deal of easily pland. There is not and I believe the C. P. rop-yields beat every except, possibly, Chilliady cash market for als raised—in the coal erland, seven miles off

ipal industry, and I ungust) 35 cents. Eggs ts, according to the seacents, and pigs on foot, yields well, but is only and again for hay, of e staple, giving 5 tons

e in their element here. llent quality, can be to the acre, at \$20.00 has repeatedly raised a ch 40 by 70 feet. of ons are here; all that is man with the will and egretted coming to Cowever, are useless, unindependent means, in supplies good hunting

to farming here is the reasonable rates. A cially if he is a good \$35.00 a month with he year round, and farm shortened of late. But nps at present run the r of wages. The weeds the thistle and dandee valley, and, like every amazingly. They must ion and clover, and this -which has simply om the east or west.-

OMOX DISTRICT

ural society. althy climate. ools and churches. and mineral resources. ing are carried on suc-

ing land on Vancouver

r is held annually at

he district's profitable ing made for a railway

om the festive grouse strict cannot be sur-

grown in the temperate essfully

nancially independent tion of the Island. ong the most hospitto be found anywhere.

of sawmills in the dis-building purposes can prices. d and the variety unful farming valleys to

d good hotel accommowell-stocked stores are

places. e from 75 to 400 acres. e larger ones are for s at reasonable prices.

A pleasant parlor Duncans, a pleasure coaxing little centre; line and is an attracre all kinds of fruit grapes growing to peran lake a fine tourist fishing and bathing is

ongs, has withdrawn it e present. There is litin the district just inclined to ask steep

mery expects to pay its per lb. for their butter iry butter, superior to

early morning and kept on ice. Lettuce, being hardy, may be sown in pring "as soon as the ground is fit"-sooner, in fact, if one has a cold-frame. I have a frame made to fit an old sash. In this frame I have started all my early lettuce, maturing some of the plants in the frame, and setting others out to come on more slowly in the open ground. Culture in the frame is very simple. Sow at a depth of a quarter inch, thin out the plants when the fourth leaf has developed, and again whenever they crowd, gradually thin-ning until they are a foot apart each way. The pulled plants may be set again elsewhere; or

they may be eaten, if large enough. In the open ground, the seed may be sown a little deeper. For transplanting, sow in drills six inches apart; otherwise the rows should be a foot apart. Exactly as in the cold-frame, thin the plants as they crowd, until they are a foot apart

The soil for all salad plants should vary slightly with the season, from sandy soil in spring, when there is plenty of rain, to a moister, heavier soil in summer, if there is a choice in the garden; but, in any case, the soil should be well tilled and rich. Well-rotted manure should be worked into the ground; or, if there is none to be used, nitrate of soda should be given in small doses once a week. Cultivate well, and keep both soil and fertilizer from the heart of the plant.

Endive is the salad plant of next importance to lettuce. It is a plant somewhat similar to the fringed lettuce, having cut leaves, often narrow, which grow into a thick bunchy The peculiarity of endive is that its slightly bitter taste greatly increases toward maturity. Many use it, therefore, when still young. Or, the plants, when full-sized, may closely tied, or covered by pots, boxes or boards, to blanch the leaves and decrease the bitter taste. They should be used as soon as blanched, or they will rot.

Endive and lettuce together may be used throughout the season, to give a perfect succession. Lettuce matures first, endive more slowly. In the fall they are both very hardy, and, if a cold-frame is used to prolong the season, they may be grown until hard-freezing weather. Further, green endive plants, lifted with as much earth as possible and set in a cool, dark cellar, will slowly blanch in storage, and will be very welcome in the winter.

There remains, however, the other leading salad plants which help to prolong the season and to increase the variety of salads. These are chiefly corn salad, mustard and the cresses, and chicory. The growing of the various proucts of chicory is an art by itself, and is not all carried on in the garden; therefore I do not include it here. The other plants can be grown with little trouble. With the excepion of Italian corn salads, they are hardier than lettuce or endive, and lengthen the sea-

Corn salad will live through a northern winter with slight protection. In a climate

similar to that of England, it will yield throughout the winter. It is a small plant, and is best sown in drills nine inches apart and of slight depth, and is seldom transplanted. grows to about half the size of lettuce, but is of less flavor. Two cuttings may be had from each plant. It may be grown in cold-frames, or its seed, sown in the late fall, will live all winter in the ground; but the plant summers badly. To make a good salad, it needs with it a few leaves of stronger flavor.

Common cress, with its peppery taste (whence its name peppergrass), fills this lack admirably. It is one of the quickest-growing of all salad plants, germinating soon, and coming to maturity in three or four weeks. Sow in shallow drills about six inches apart; or, preferably, sow broadcast, raking the seed into the ground. It is seldom worth while to thin or transplant cress, but it is better to sow frequently, taking two crops from each sowing by cutting down the plants at three to four inches for a second growth. When mature, or as soon as heat comes, cress goes quickly to seed, and it is therefore grown only in fall and spring.

plants, the list comprising lettuce, endive, corn salad and the cresses, with mustard, chicory, and various less known plants. Further, it Upland cress is much less known, and with reason, for, though hardier, it is of slower maturity than common cress; further, its leaves lie on the ground, and become badly soiled and beaten by rains. It is best sown in shallow drills a foot apart, once in spring and again in late summer; thin to four or six inches apart. Or sow in late fall for an early spring start. other, used chiefly to flavor salads, of which, almost always, lettuce or endive forms the Water cress is not properly a garden plant.

White mustard, which with common cress forms the famous combination of mustard and cress, is to be treated in every way like common cress. Its name indicates its taste. White mustard must not be confused with the larger varieties, grown for "greens."

After all these, there are the lesser saladplants (scurvy grass and nasturtium, buck's horn plantain, burnet, borage, salad chervil, rocket, samphire, rape and valerian), all of which are small leaf plants of varying flavors, some of them hardy and some of them tender, but all best used to give variety to the salads of which lettuce and endive form the foundation, although some of these plants may be used by themselves. They are all to be grown in the same sort of earth as suits lettuce, in shallow drills a foot apart. Thin as they crowd, but do not bother to transplant. Very few of them are grown in America, and it is safe to say that for a long time few will be generally cultivated.—Allen French in Suburban Life.

CARE OF HARNESS AND SADDLERY

The care of harness and saddlery must be based on methods for the preservation of the leather of which they are made. Exposure to extremes of temperature, moisture and dryness are to be avoided; regular use is the best pre-servative, and special measures must be taken when this is not feasible. For the sake of the metal fittings, it is desirable that harness should be kept in a place apart from the stable, but the temperature of the stable is right for the leather. An unheated shed or barn is impossible, as in winter, at least, and wet harness must be dried by artificial leat, it is cumbrous stuff to bring indoors. An underground cellar containing the heater for the house might be made to serve at a pinch, but the dust would be bad for the harness. Rather than to try any of these makeshifts, it is better and cheaper to fit up a little harness room, conveniently near the stable.

Iron pegs and nails are not suitable for hanging harness on; they shorten the life of the leather by bending it at too sharp an angle, besides discoloring it. Round wooden pegs, not less than an inch-and-a-half in diameter, do well. A dozen of these, three inches long and six inches apart, are easily secured to a strip of board by screws driven through it into them. The board may then be nailed up in any desired position, and will serve for hanging bridles, reins, straps and leather odds and

ends of all sorts. The driving-pad may be suspended by the croup on one of the pegs described above, the peg holding the loop through which the horse's tail ordinarily passes, but a detached pad or a riding-saddle must have a special bracket. This should be made A-shaped, broad enough to give adequate support, and having the sides at such an angle as to give four or five inches of contact with the under-sides of the saddle. The collar and bridle will be all right on the short pegs, but the latter will retain its shape better if hung on a half-round piece of two-inch wood, of a diameter about equal to the width

of the horse's head across the ears. A stout rail should be fixed at a convenient height along one side of the harness-room, over which may be hung blankets, rugs, loin-cloths and the like, which are liable to be damp and therefore must not be folded up until dry.

From the ceiling should be hung, in the most convenient place for light, a large iron hook, either enameled or covered with rubber tubing; it should be about six feet from the ground, and is for holding harness while it is being cleared. Cleaning is easy though unin-teresting work; the mud should be removed with a soapy sponge then, after drying, the leather should be rubbed with one of the many harness oils, pastes, or blackings, according to whether it is of black or tan-colored leather, and polished with a soft brush.

The ends must be regularly pulled out of the billets, or the leather underneath will per-

ish for lack of oil. Wet harness must be dried (in the sun if possible) before being treated with polish, or the glossy appearance desired will not be attained by any persistence with, the polishing-brush.

Girths and pad-cloths which become sweaty should be dried, and then cleaned with a stiff brush. To preserve harness that is not going to be used for some time, take it to pieces, clean and dry it thoroughly, then rub as much vaseline into it as possible, working it in with the hands. Hang the leather in a warm place all night and apply more vaseline the next, leaving a good coat of it smeared all over the surface; the leather will then retain its pliability for an indefinite period and be proof against drypess or damp.

Special care must be taken that the surface of the collar or breast-band which lies on the horse's skin is kept thoroughly clean, otherwise sore shoulders will ensue and give no end of trouble.

THE DAIRY CALF.



HEN we take into consideration that it takes just as much time to milk and care for a poor cow as a good one, and enearly as much feed, therefore costing much more to produce milk by using poor cows, we see what an enormous waste of

labor and profit is going on.

Whilst horsemen are exercised by the poor sires being used, and would have laws to license only such as find favor in the eyes of inspectors there could be as much or more said in favor of eradicating the scrub bull. One of the reasons why there are so many poor milk cows is that there are so many scrub bulls; and it takes just as much to raise a scrub cow as an improved one. We say the scrub bull is one of the reasons there are so many poor cows. It is not the only reason; there are several. Therefore, education is more to be relied upon than legislation. Whilst the breeding is very important, it must be always remembered that improvement in breeds has been brought about by many years of culling and selection, with liberal and judicious feeding. There never has been a superior herd or flock built up or maintained by a poor feeder. An animal that is not in vigorous condition is low in vital force: Vigor, thriftiness, good constitution, ability to assimilate food and give large returns for it, are some of the points we must aim for. Therefore, in breeding for the dairy, it is necessary to use a sire whose ancestors have been noted for large production. His immediate female ancestors, dam, and sire's dam, are the most important, but the further back, the better. And if some of the sites in the pedigree have proven their worth by begetting daughters that had proven large producers, it shows well for those blood lines. With the system of Advanced Registry now in vogue by the Holstein breeders, we shall soon have many certified records that we can rely upon, not only for the dams, but also be able to know what the sires have done in the way of producing good

Whilst it is not likely we shall ever be able to conduct breeding operations without some proving failures, yet, as the years go by, and pedigrees are made stronger and longer, failures will be less frequent. One reason for this will be that there has been continuous good care and feeding to produce these good re-

Observation and experience has shown that the condition in which cows are kept is, perhaps, the most essential feature in breeding up a dairy herd. Heifers from dams that have been in good condition before calving are invariably the best. The greatest drawback to progress in dairying is that so many people keep their cows so poorly. Not only are they in no shape to stand the drain of milk-giving, but a poor cow does not give as vigorous a calf, and is not likely to inherit the large producing propensity when the dam has not been kept in good vigor.

To illustrate this: Some years ago we had a cow which had three daughters from different sires; all of them were good. She had milk fever after this and nearly died; she was never as vigorous afterwards, and her daughters after that were not nearly so good. But, taking a wider view, and showing the general effect of feeding dams well, in order that their daughters may be as good or better, I will mention something I have had under my observation. At a certain public institution a large number of cows were kept to supply milk. On first visiting this herd, a large number of grades were on hand, and I never saw a better lot. A number of pure breds were added, which, by the way, impressed me as being nothing extra. They were well fed, and their daughters added to the herd, as the milk was needed for the inmates of the institution. The calves were only fed a limited quantity of milk, which had to be supplemented by other feed, and the calves were kept growing. In a few years this herd has come from obscurity to one of the best. The daughters of the first and second generation have been decidedly larger producers than their dams. The sire used on the herd received credit for the improvement, but I consider the way the cows were fed had a great nfluence upon their daughters also.

Another instance is the case in a locality where a very large number of cows were kept

to supply milk to a condensary. prices were paid for the milk, everybody that had any sense wanted to get all they could from their cows, and fed well. Cows were in good condition before calving; milk was so high in price that not very much was fed to calves, but those from pure bred dams were raised on a small quantity of whole milk mixed with water, to make just enough drink for the calf to assimilate other feeds. Nearly every man had a different way of feeding his calves. And, after all, the system of feeding is of less importance than that the calves are fed enough of something to keep them growing. I never was in a neighborhood where the general average of the milk cows was so good; and the young things continued to be good, many of which have, when given a chance, made large records. The cow Boutsje, at the O.A.C. (20,778 pounds milk in one year), is from a herd in that locality. Many others I could

It was not the feeding of the calves that gave such very satisfactory results; in fact, the results would have been better still, in many cases, if the calves had been fed a little more, as several were rather undersized and not so well developed, being, as a rule, bred to have their first calf at two years old. Under this rather scant feeding, it would be better to have them calve at 28 or 30 months old.

One of the most important points in breeding up a dairy-herd is to have both the sire and dam in a good, vigorous condition. The condition of the sire at mating has, no doubt, considerable influence upon his progeny, and the condition of the cow when carrying the calf has also an influence. The qualities are no doubt largely latent in the calf when born; being born with lots of vigor and constitution is the essential thing. And such a calf is easy to raise. It is possible to spoil such a calf by feeding to feeding too well, and giving it a propensity to turn its feed into fat. But a great many more are spoiled by underfeeding, which stunts the growth, and does not develop the digestive organs. As a rule, young calves are fed too much milk for the first month or two and not enough later. When whole milk has to be fed, 8 to 10 pounds a day is quite sufficient for the 8 to 10 pounds a day is quite sufficient for the first three weeks, then add a little water as the calf gets older, and teach it early to nibble at hay, bran or silage. It will take only a handful of bran at the start, say from three to four weeks old, but will soon learn to eat more. Then give it a pinch of oil cake (ground), either with the bran or put in the feed pail, as soon as the calf has about taken all the milk out that will keep it sucking at the bottom of the pail, which makes saliva, which aids digestion. which makes saliva, which aids digestion.

When a calf is four or five weeks old, add

a little hot water to the milk, only a cupful at first, and gradually increase the water. calf needs a certain quantity of drink; the state of the excrements will show how much. If dry and hard, more drink should be given; if too loose, less drink. If the calf is doing well at three or four months, and is thrifty, a little less milk can be given, if it is valuable, as the calf should be eating considerable by that time, and, when eating bran, oat chop and oil cake, with some silage, as well as hay, it does not take much milk to keep it going. months old, one-third milk and two-thirds water does very well-enough of this to keep the bowels in a right state, as shown by the excrements. When skim milk is available, that is best after one month old, and raising calves is an easy matter; but just as good results can be obtained by giving whole milk, adding water as the calf gets older, and teaching it to take other feed. Too often, a calf, after five or six months old, has to hustle for itself, and, if it has had proper care so far, is allowed to go back. This should not be, as the young things should be kept growing steadily. find nothing so good for young cattle and calves, after six months old, as rape. It is a fine thing to have some rape to turn them on in August, September and October, when other pasture is poor. Calves should not be turned on it under six months old, but, when born early in the year, say in February, they can be fed on rape pasture, which makes very cheap feed and saves labor of attending to the calves. And they are more healthy outside than in the barn, where, perhaps, they are shut in some dark pen, away from flies, but also away from good air and sunshine. Flies do not hurt the young things, outside if they have plenty of feed, and there is nothing as good as rape to make young eattle grow. But milk cows should never be fed. on it, as it spoils the flavor of the milk.—Geo. Rice, in Farmer's Advocate.

WITH THE POULTRYMAN THE LIGHT BRAHMA.



FTER sixty years in America, more than fifty of which I have been breeding this variety, I feel like saying a few words as to where it stands in compari-son with other varieties.

The Light Brahma has gone through the onslaughts of all

the booms of other breeds and have been improved in spite of the tampering of the standard makers, steadily holding their own while never having had a boom of their

They have been the breed to which those

who once bred them, but have been led away from their first love by the booms of other breeds, have gone back, after becoming dis-satisfied with all others.

And why should they not? A Light Bramma pullet holds the record of 313 eggs in 333 days and for a year. This breed has demonstrated that it will grow a greater number of pounds of poultry for the feed consumed than any other. any other. It will give four pounds to the pair of broilers at sixty days. Twenty-two Light Brahma chicks hold the record of 55 pounds 10 ounces at sixty-one days and of 107 bounds at 100 days of age.

Flocks have produced from 161 to 192 eggs a year, a flock of pullets having made a record of the last number, raising sixty-four chicks, the flock consisting of eight birds. The best exhibition record made by a Light Brahma was 97 points at a show held at Rutland, Vermont, with Bacon as judge.

Have I said enough concerning merit? When the males are kept in celibacy they are soft roasters to the age of eleven months. As long as a bird grows so long will it roast tender. Do you wonder that of late the practical poulterers are taking them up for the capon trade? This trade is growing wonderfully as the country grows in wealth. Their eggs are in the greatest demand from those who desire the best there is in the market.

The claim that it costs more to feed the ight Brahma than it does other breeds is a delusion, for all poultry costs about the same per pound to produce whether it be a 5½-pound Wyandotte at seven months or an 8bound Light Brahma at nine months. The Wyandotte cockerel has practically gone by as a roaster at seven months, while the Light Brahma cockerel remains a soft roaster for three months longer.

With this breed we cannot forget the practical as well as the exhibition excellence; nor can we forget the shape from which we get the best practical results.

A true Brahma is an oblong bird, full in front to balance the posterior development, so that, as they strut in our yards, they show an equal weight in front and back. Hens with wide shell bones and broad, open fluff are the ones which make egg records. The broad, overhanging skull, well developed earlobes, pendent wattles, broad face and deep red eyes, stamps it as a strong, vigorous bird and in the

male shows its great prepotency. When clothed in its plumage of pure white and black, as described in the Standard, no handsomer bird exists today and no breed will lay a greater number of dollars' worth of eggs in twelve months, if they are given due credit for hatching and raising a brood of chicks each year.

The males which may be killed at eight months will bring enough money to pay for bringing the whole flock up and carrying the pullets on to laying age, leaving the pullets are not profit within the positive of the pullets. as net profit, giving the poultryman a chance to commence the year with a clean balance sheet. If cost is confined to the food supply the profit of a year for each female will amount to \$2, and these birds are often sold at from \$5 to \$15 each.

For several years the demand for Light Brahmas has been rather small, but during the last two years the demand has begun to come back to them and it is safe to predict that for the next five years there will be a generous call for them.

In these days when the disastrous effect of black head has almost ruined the turkey industry in the East the large Light Brahma roaster is filling the gap at 28 to 35 cents a pound. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody

Each breed of poultry has its place, but few fills more places than does the old reliable Light Brahma. It has been with us for sixty years, and sixty years hence it will grace the poultry yards of America.-I. K. Felch.

POULTRY POINTERS

A laying hen should have her food and drink at regular intervals.

Be sure to supply your fowls with plenty of good, clean, fresh water 365 days of every year. It seems a little hard to be obliged to chase lice and mites winter as well as summer, but eternal vigilance is the price of success, and if your hen houses are warm enough so the fowls are comfortable, unless kept clean these pests will surely be with you.

Neglect, improper feeding and filth are disease breeders, and unless one or more of these causes are present you will have but lit-tle trouble with sick fowls.

Introduce new blood into your flocks once a year, but do not change the breed by crossbreeding. If you are dissatisfied with the breed you have now do not try to cross it out (the process is too slow), but sell it out and buy some thoroughbreds that suit your fancy. The most satisfactory ones, generally speaking, are the good-sized fair-laying breeds, for eventually the best of fowls come to the market and after the second size of the second se ket, and after a hen has served her time as a layer her avoirdupois counts.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

IMAGINATION AND MOODS



tell anyone that they are devoid of

o tell anyone that they are devoid of imagination, is to convey a reproach, or at least to imply that one compassionates them for their lack of a faculty which adds so much to the joy of living, since it can turn the most prosaic surroundings into a fairy palace, and make the daily round a sunpath at every step. The gift is usually found in persons of highly-strung, nervous temperament, and its possessor has to pay a price in accordance with the law of compensation. For if the power of forming mental images, more of less distinct, enables those so gifted to transmute into gold the commonnaince of life, it also increases the capacity for pain, since imagination is the home of fear, and much of our suffering is due to a recoil from what we are called upon to face-through fear. Thus the anticipation is often worse than the actual experience when the trouble comes. But the pleasures of the imagination, when it is rightly controlled, far outweigh the pains, in the estimation of those on whom the gods have bestowed this wonderful gift, with its magical power of turning all it touches into gold. For them no day need be dull; time will not be slow-footed, nor duty irksome; for all will be aglow with "the light that never was on land or sea." The inner kingdom in which they really live will be peopled with fair visions and places of delight, of which the actual is but a dim shadow. Like children, they "make believe," and invest it with the ideals of their house of dreams. If circumstances and environment are of mecessity narrow and circumscribed, the imagination is still free to transport its happy possessors to far-off lands and to make these so clear to the mental vision that they can be set before others in word-painting so vivid and realistic that ment are of necessity narrow and circumscribed, the imagination is still free to transport its happy possessors to far-off lands and to make these so clear to the mental vision that they can be set before others in word-painting so vivid and realistic that it is not excelled even by those who have seen with the outward eye. Such a gift had Defoe and Thomas Moore, who left us pictures of lands to which they were both strangers, which so glow with life as we read that they are as real as places with which we are familiar. It is a beautiful thing to live, says some one: "we should go about stopping nectar and ambrosia." To do this in the midst of commonplace surroundings, with grinding poverty, anxiety and care abounding, and with the sordid race for wealth, the petty aims and foolish pleasure that absorb so many, confronting one at every turn, is only possible to those dowered with this blessed gift, and so able to look beyond man in the making of the ideal towards which he is ever, though often unconsciously, striving. The pleasures of the imagination belong not only to the poet and the artist, they are within the reach of all who will cultivate the power, although those to whom it is a natural gift know most of its wonders. This wonderful power of seeing with the inward eye, is a priceless possession. But it is possible to misuse this faculty, and while the joys to be derived from its right use are untold, the abuse of it is fraught with misery and even disaster. To allow the imagination unbridled license, to run riot wherever fancy may lead, is to be guilty of grave misuse of a great gift. It must be curbed, brought under control and made subject to the highest nature, or it may prove a curse instead of a blessing. Again, so to indulge in this power that it becomes a hindrance, paralyzing effort, and rendering its possessor incapable of action, has been the cause of many a failure in life, while a diseased and debased imagination is peductive of serious evil, and is a terrible perversion of a noble faculty whi

morose mood; while the habit of looking for a silver lining to every cloud, of seeking for "the angel round the corner," in all the petty vexations and disappointments of our daily lot, will result in the optimistic mood which sees good everywhere and in everything, and consequently finds it, for we all get pretty much what we look for, "Life," says Emerson, "is a train of moods like a string of beads, and as we pass through them, they prove to be the many-colored lenses, which paint the world in their own the mountain." colored lenses, which paint the world in their own hue. From the mountain you see the mountain." And so it is. The various experiences that lifebrings, impress the character according to the way in which they are met and accepted. In the heyday of youth, when all the world is full of promise and nothing seems impossible, a rosy hue colors the horizon. The trailing clouds of glory still linger about those for whom life's deeper mysteries are yet veiled. Every common sight seems to be apparelled in celestial light. But this joyous mood passes and fades with the years into the light of common day on the dusty highway of life. The glory has gone from the earth, and the thoughtful questionling, strenuous moods succeed. Experience has perhaps quenched dusty highway of life. The glory has gone from the earth, and the thoughtful questioning, strenuous moods succeed. Experience has perhaps quenched or tempered the sanguine mood, but as the years roll on, and life is viewed from a broader and deeper standpoint, and insight penetrates beneath the mere surface of things, the mood of acceptance and adjustment predominates in the well-ordered life, until at last, with the Rabbi Ben Ezra, we are ready to look forward again, believing that "the hest is yet to be." When dominated by a particular mood, we say a man is "not himself." And this is to some extent true, since as we have seen the nature of the mood colors the whole outlook and influences the judgment. It is clear, then, that in order to be well balanced, we must seek to regulate moods, and not allow our mental perspective to be warped by them. We must learn to distinguish between things as they are and as they seem to us, when ruled by some particular mood. Lastly, there is the transient mood, that overtakes us, we know not how or why, withering joy and clouding the brightest day. A chord of music, a peal of bells, some familiar fragrance, the falling of petals of a rose, the sea's interesting murmur, or it may be some peaceful scene in nature, and we are swept by a passionate yearning for we know not what. It is a wholly sad mood and cannot be explained. At such times

"Something is or seems That touches us with mystic gleams Like glimpses of forgotten dreams."

Such moods may be as the poets have said, "echoes of an ante-natal past." We can only conjecture, for of all the moods with which we are familiar these are the most mysterious

FASHION'S FANCIES

The most decided fashion for the bright days of early spring is undoubtedly the coat and skirt; the latter limp and graceful, the coat with some suggestion of the Directoire era, but subdued and unassertive in style. Striped silk moire and velvet are ominently desirable fabrics for adorning the new coats, but generally in combination with plain velvet of a darker tone. Beautiful buttons are worn on velvet coats, but only four or at most six, or where many are required to finish tabs or buttonholes, loops, buttons of knitted silk are preferable, pelecting, perhaps, a lighter shade than the gown, Just a couple of handsome jeweled buttons give the desired chic to a smart coat of faced cloth or velvet or four of old silver are fascinating on the darker tones of cloth. Undoubtedly the smartest coat is that with cutaway fronts and wide square revers turned back from the coat itself Of the newest coats, the long-tailed Increyable is too pronounced for ordinary wear, but is charming in lace over an under-dress of tanteta as an evening foillette. All the smart coats are slightly short-waisted at the back, and the little

Directoire vests are chic and attractive either with the usual waist or with these abbreviated in the present fashion. Soutache braiding is still popular with the tailor, and the modiste, but is now applied in solid empiecements. Models of the Louis XIV: era are delightful in plain cloth with velvet and slik cording, and the inevitable broche or embroidered vest. The most useful type of vest for early spring wear is undoubtedly high to the throat, the collar band draped with a folded stock of lace, India muslin, or net, and finished with a frilled jabot of lace. The simplest edition of the coat Incroyable has cutaway fronts, with a shortened front in bolero style, and the back straight and seamless. The revers turn back almost to the armhole, and are of triangle shape, with facings of striped slik or velvet, simulated button holes of cord and buttons of moderate size. The bolero has now its sleeves cut with the coat, and bolero has now its sleeves cut with the coat, and bolero has now its sleeves cut with the coat, and gives a broad effect, which makes the waist appear quite minute. Sleeves consisting of deep tucks, one above the other, are extremely modish, and are very closely fitted. Gathers round the armholes have almost disappeared and even ethereal textures are draped or folded to avoid puffiness. Princess models are elaborately draped and the plain models are rarely seen. The safest choice for early spring is a coat and skirt of faced cloth in one of the new shades with darker velvet to tone and four or six pretty buttons. Striped coats are smart with plain snades with darker veivet to tone and four or six pretty buttons. Striped coats are smart with plain skirts or complete costumes with shadow stripes are especially attractive with some touches of harmon-izing veivet. Some new chapeaux of huge size are shown in the "Woffington" shape, and these demand an amplitude of coiffure to be accurately worn. Silk and satin tightly stretched is an accepted fashion for these models, which also are now appearing in colored straw and chips Immense brush oxygeys for these models, which also are now appearing in colored straw and chips. Immense brush ospreys are conspicuous in Parisian models, but flowers and ostrich feathers will be the most favored decorations. The new high-crowned hats, with flat brims, are very plainly trimmed, but are too reminiscent of the Welsh national headgear to be either attractive or becoming; but there are smaller, compact shapes, very short in front, and with moderately high crowns, which trim smartly and are most effective with coat costumes. It is, however, early yet to speak definitely of summer millinery, which will undergo many changes before we arrive at the sunny month of May. One of the most becoming and useful toilettes which Madame la Mode has given us this season is the kimono-like rest gown, carried out month of May. One of the most becoming and useful toilettes which Madame la Mode has given us this season is the kimono-like rest gown, carried out in the softest satin crepe de chine or cashmere. To slip on in the afternoon for a boudoir tea and lounge before dressing for dinner its gracious practicability appeals to most comfort-loving daughters of Eve. Cashmere is being used extensively for the expression of the newest indoor and afternoon reception toilettes, and nothing could be nicer than this eminently becoming material, its soft, clinging qualities being particularly adaptable to the draped modes of the season. The double skirt has caught on emphatically with the evening frock. The coat comes (for the moment) rather in the way of the double skirt idea, that creating difficulties. And it follows until the summer and the disappearance of the coat, the double skirt will not have so much to do with the frock for day wear. Perhaps the prettiest version of the double skirt evening frock is the tunic of transparent net or chiffon or lace, and the underskirt of lace, and the idea is acceptable in that it will be so easy just to have a chiffon top to a satin skirt one possesses already. This transparent top may, of course, be light or dark. A top of black filet net trimmed with jet or chenille may overhang a skirt of white satin, or of black satin, and such a tunic might be worn over a black or white slip. Then with a colored satin slip one can have a tunic of colored chiffon or, indeed, colored net or lace. I saw a frock the other day of pale yellow satin and chiffon, the satin of which had been dyed from white to yellow. A length of galloon insertion would come in beautifully for those double skirts; the upper skirt should always be weighted with some sort of embroidery, so that it would hang down in graceful lines. It is not, of course, necessary that the bodice and upper skirt should be in one, although I think it is more graceful thus. I saw a nice frock the other day formed in this wise: A bodice and upper

THE SUBJECT OF BREAKFAST

Everyone takes it for granted nowadays that Everyone takes it for granted nowadays that breakfast as an institution, rather than as a meal, ought to be abolished. We are told that no one is at his best, physically or mentally, at eight o'clock in the morning, and that the ordeal of a family breakfast is one to which we should not subject our delicate nerves But why? If we feel grumpy at eight o'clock, is it not better to shake off our grumplness than to humor it by shunning the society of our fellows until it pleases the "black dog" to depart. If breakfast is depressing, let us try to enliven, rather than abandon it. What will society come to if we go on giving way to our feelings, and pampering our imon giving way to our feelings, and pampering our impulses, like spoilt children? Breakfast, as we know it, is a modern and an English institution. It was unknown before the Tudor period, but once adopted, it seems to have taken hold of the national imagination. The last century saw with us the glorification of the breakfast table in America, its apotheosis, Strely no one who has ever riven the America. of the breakfast table in America, its apotheosis. Surely no one who has ever given the Americah breakfast his personal consideration, can ever take any other, even our own, quite eriously. Some one, writing in a weekly English paper the olher day, wondered why tea was so firmly established with us as the breakfast beverage, and recommended beer as a substitute. As a matter of fact, tea is a modern substitute for beer, and Grey (the poet) was ridiculed at Cambridge on account of his preference for the weaker beverage. Breakfast may be made one of the most pleasant meals of the day, by the co-operation and thoughtfulness on the part of the individual members of a family, but in order to be a success, it must not be hurried. The family party must all assemble punctually, having previously given due attention to their toilet, and being each and all prepared to contribute their share to the conversation. Breakfast table manners are indeed a great test of character. There was to the story with a second tention to their toilet, and being each and all prepared to contribute their share to the conversation. Breakfast table manners are indeed a great test of character. There used to be a story with an excellent moral going the rounds, of an eligible young peer, who decided at the last moment not to lay his heart, fortune and coronet at the feet of a lady whom he greatly admired, but who, when they met at a country house, disgusted him by her gloomy and peevish demeanor at breakfast. The story, alas! bears on its face the trace of falsehood. Gloom and peevishness hide their heads even at the breakfast table when eligible young peers are abroad; but it is, nevertheless, as good for moral purposes as "strewelpeter" If we must choose between breakfast and self-indulgence in the matters of moods—and, too often, temper—let us keep the meal, and turn it from a penance to a delight, by the simplest and surest of remedies—unselfishness.

TASTY LITTLE DISHES FOR THE LEN-TEN SEASON

Tasty Little Dishes for the Lenten Season Turkish Pilaf; Vegetable Scrambled Egg.
Macaroni Croquettes; Fried Eggs and Rice.
Stewed Fillets of Hake; Stuffed Cauliflower,
Haddock and Egg Sauce; Swedish Baked Cabbage.

Macaroni Groquettes.

Required: Quarter of a pound of macaroni, half a pint of milk, and one ounce of flour, pepper, salt, half an ounce of butter, frying fat, egg and bread-crumbs, and grated cheese.

Method: Throw the macaroni into a saucepan of fast-boiling water, and cook fast for half an hour.

Drain, chop, or cut into small pieces, work the flour into the milk, place it in a saucepan, add the butter and stir while this slowly comes to the boil.

Season with salt and pepper, and cook till thick, carefully stirring to prevent any lumps.

Add the macaroni, and turn out on to a plate to cool.

Then form into cork shaped pieces, dip in egg, roll in breadcrumbs, and fry in deep fat till a golden-brown color. Dry, by the fire, dust grated cheese thickly over,

and serve with tomato sauce, or brown butter sauce,

Turkish Pilaf.

Required: Three or four tomatoes, half a pound frice, one or two ounces of butter, pepper and salt. Method: Take the tomatoes and boil them with little water till they are quite soft.

a little water till they are quite soft.

Then mash thoroughly, adding a little salt, return to the water they were cooked in, and add the rice, which must be thoroughly washed. When all the water is absorbed, and the rice quite cooked, put the pan at the side of the stove, so as to keep it hot.

Then melt a good sized piece of butter in a frying pan, and when it is nicely browned mix it well with the rice.

Season with pepper and salt, and serve very hot, garnished to taste.

Stewed Fillets of Hake

Required: Fillets of hake, parsley and lemon, thyme, a shallot, two mushrooms, two ounces of butter, half an ounce of flour, a teacupful of stock, and method: This is one of the most savory fish dishes that I know of. First chop the parsley and the thyme, the shallot, and the peeled mushrooms.

Now try these in butter for five minutes.

Next stir in the flour and stock (fish).

Stir all together thoroughly and let it boil up, arrange the fillets carefully in a china-lined sauce-

Pour over the sauce and stew gently for twenty

Take up the fish carefully, boil up the sauce, and

Haddock and Egg Sauce.

Required: Pieces of cooked haddock, half a pint of egg sauce, cold potato, one ounce of butter, cayenne

Method: Take any pieces of fresh or dried had-dock, pull to pieces with two forks, and season some-what highly with white pepper. Take half a pint of egg sauce (or use any left over from a previous meal).

Put the haddock in a stewpan, and cook over a slow fire till thoroughly hot.

Serve with a border of mashed potato, formed into a firm wall.

The haddock should be garnished with tufts of parsley, and all served very hot, the sauce poured all over

Vegetable Scrambled Egg.

Required: , Half an ounce of butter, half a sliced onion, one large tomato, two or three eggs, cold po-tato, pepper and salt.

Method: Into a small stewpan put the butter; Method: Into a small stewpan put the butter; when brown fry the onion and tomato, also the potato, all cut in slices.

Directly all are soft, drop in lightly-beaten eggs, and scramble all together; season highly with, pepper and salt, and serve at once in small cups or

ramekin cases.

If you wish to make the eggs go further, add a tablespoonful of milk to each three eggs.

Fried Eggs and Rice.

Required: Four or five eggs, a quarter of a pound of rice, half a teaspeonful of curry powder, half a pint of milk, and a little chutney,

Method: First wash the rice thoroughly, then parboil and drain it. Put the milk into a clean saucepan, season it with the curry powder, chutney, pepper and salt, add the rice, and let simmer till the milk is absorbed.

When the rice is quite done, arrange it on a hot dish, and serve fried eggs on the top, with parsley as a garnish.

Required: A medium sized earliflower, teaspoonful of capers, one ounce of breadcrumbs, two mushrooms, salt, grated cheese, pepper and salt to taste, one gill of white sauce.

Method: Boil the cauliflower in salted water, till nearly cooked, take it up and drain carefully, then lay on a fireproof dish (on whith it will be served later).

Remove the thick stalk and fill the hole with this mixture: the breadcrumbs, chopped capers, mushrooms, salt and cayenne, and cheese.

After putting this stuffing into the hole, press the cauliflower into as compact a shape as possible.

Make the white sauce, pour over and scatter cheese upon it.

cheese upon it. Place in the oven for fifteen or twenty minutes, till it is nicely browned, and serve very hot.

Swedish Baked Cabbage. Required: One, small cabbage, two eggs, one gill of milk, half an ounce of butter, pepper and salt, and half an ounce of flour. de leaves from a firm cab-

Method: Cut the outside leaves from a firm cabbage, wash it, and boil it for a quarter of an hour in very fast-boiling water.

Lift out, drain, and when cold chop finely
Beat the eggs and add to the cabbage, also the milk, in which flour has been smoothly mixed, and the dissolved butter.

Season it all with pepper and salt.

Stir all together thoroughly, and bake till nice and brown.

Serve very hot with crotons of fried bread. I think that perhaps these few simple and inexpensive little "Lenten" dishes may be acceptable to some of our readers, at this season. They will all, I know, be found very appetising and savory, and some of them, besides being "Lenten dishes," will be found

very useful to serve as a savory at a small dinner. COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

Congratulations to Prince Edward of Wales, who Congratulations to Prince Edward of Wales, who has made a distinct "hit" as a vocalist. His performance, one is glad to see, was suited to his years. One would not wish to find a musical infant prodigy in the first family in the land, and the song which gained him success was our excellent old friend, "Do Ye Ken John Peel?" The Prince has a clear soprano voice, and his rendering of the sporting and cheery ditty, with its inspiriting chorus, secured him an encore at a largely attended concert at the Royal Naval College, at Osborne, the other day.

The concern which has been expressed lately at the degeneration in the looks of Englishwomen has obviously been expressed by a man. At any rate, I notice that the wave of ugliness which is deplored with so much emotion, seems, in the opinion of the deplorers, to have left the masculine English unsubmerged. They don't mention men in connection with it at all. Why not? Perhaps men think that they are privileged to be ugly. When I walk along the streets I do occasionally see some pretty women; but a good-looking man is not so often men with. One

streets I do occasionally see some pretty women; but a good-looking man is not so often men with. One sometimes wonders how men can sit down and write about the disappointing ugliness of women, when many of them are going about bald or bearded! This matter of the baldhead is a very troublesome one to me If a woman may not be bald, why should it be allowed in a man?

When the reservation of men from the present charge of increasing ugliness in England has been removed, there is something in it, not enough, perhaps, to cause such a vast flutter, but enough to enquire into causes. The lovely complexion, bright hair and fresh, healthy look of young girls, are certainly not so common as they were. A tired, worn look has come into fashion, even on very young faces, Worst of all, young girls finding that the rush of life and want of care of themselves make ravages in their looks, sometimes try to repair the damage with "make up." Of course, this only makes them look older and more worn then ever.

The luxurious habits of the modern mother were denounced by the Countess of Chichester in a paper which she read recently at a meeting at Eastbourne on the "Ministry of Women." Nowadays, she said, women were guilty of following the last social fashion of the day, in emulation of their neighbors, and so they made their girls such expensive articles that young men simply could not afford to indulge in them.

SPRING RENOVATIONS

Directly the sun begins to get a little power, it has a most unpleasant way of showing up shortcomings in one's garments that have never been visible during the dark days of winter.

To the well-to-do woman with a substantial dress

To the well-to-do woman with a substantial dress allowance, these rays of sunshine bring no qualms; she simply goes to her tailor to order a new coat and skirt, and to her milliner for a suitable hat, and she is ready forthwith, with her best spring apparel, the demi-saison attire of last autumn, coming in nicely for everyday wear.

But the woman whose purse is slender and whose gowns are few and far between, begins to sigh when, she realizes that the brown cloth frock and the heavy freize coat she has worn during the winter months are no longer suitable.

are no longer suitable.

cannot afford a demi-saison coat and skirt if she is to have a new summer dress, therefore she has to rack her brains on the subject of renova-

The dyer is a friend indeed to the impecunious woman if he is allowed fair play, but in many cases he is expected to perform miracles, and is much reviled if he does not succeed.

Really, one of my chief objects in writing this article is to show how garments ought to be prepared for dyeing with a view to obtaining the best possible results

To begin with, it is a well known fact that woollen garments are prone to shrink; therefore a skirt

len garments are prone to shrink; therefore a skirt should be undone and taken out of the waistband. If it has a cotton lining that should also be removed, as it is not likely that this will remain the size of the skirt material, and any discrepancy between the two

would result in wrinkles.

Rows of cotton stitching should also be taken out if possible, as cotton never takes quite the same shade as the wool, and thus gives the gown an ugly "dyed" appearance.

The lining of the coat should also be removed, the sleeves should also be unpicked, and any cotton stitching taken out.

stitching taken out.

Supposing the coat and skirt to be of grey tweed, it will dye a beautiful dark blue, which is always a

A new linette lining can be provided for the skirt, and the coat can be faced with any light-colored brocade, just to make it look fresh as it should if the ints fly open.

If it has shrunk at all the deficiency can be made

If it has shrunk at all the deficiency can be made up by putting vest pieces down the fronts or making various waistcoats to be worn with it, leaving the coat really open, but just holding the fronts together by a dark blue silk tie loosely knotted.

The waistcoat could be of tan or mauve for dull and cold days, and of white drill, brown holland, or blue and white cambric for warmer weather.

Straw hats are not expensive luxuries:

To wear with the "renovated" costume I have just described, the owner might, if she were at all clever at millinery, buy a dark blue straw hat for a ridiculously small sum, and for a small sum more, she could buy sufficient dark blue silk and pale mauve Parma violets with which to trim it.

Later on this hat could be unpicked and put aside for the autumn, using only the dark blue silk, well sponged and ironed, with which to trim a hat of sunburnt straw, with the addition of a bunch of blue cornflowers. It is only by taking care of all odd pieces that the impecunious woman can put in anything like a smart appearance on a small dress allowonce That is to say, on a very limited amount of "pin money."

"pin money."

I once learnt a lesson from overhauling the "odd-ment box" belonging to a lady who is a past mistress in the art of making "something out of noth-

There were lengths of different colored tulle, all nearly folded and pinned together (they had already adorned more than one hat, and had been unpicked, shaken, brushed with a soft brush, ironed, and folded up), lengths of chiffon (which had also been ironed), wound on large pieces of cardboard, wings and mounts, without a feather awry, thanks to a judicious use of seccotine, and a whole boxful of flowers, which looked as if they had just come from a shop, but which in reality had been rejuvenated by a careful use of water color paints and gum.

This is â type of woman who can say with truthful pride, "I can't earn anything, but I can save a lot!"

When there is no objection to the grey dress of last year being a grey dress this year also, there is no earthly reason why it should not be washed, which is a less expensive process than cleaning, provided it is a good woollen material.

it is a good woollen material.

The washing system can also be applied to blue or black serges. If there is any question of shrinkage, the linings should be removed, and the same precautions taken as I recommended for dyeing.

Supposing such a catastrophe occurs as the fraying of the edge of the skirt where the braid has previously been, it can be lengthened just half an inchall round, and a piece, of broad grey braid laid on over the hem, which will hide all shortcomings, the extra half inch making it quite tidy at the edge.

As braiding is so fashionable a narrower braid can be put on in a scroll design above the plain band, and a similar pattern used on the coat fronts and cuffs.

An afternoon gown of collenne or crepoline would probably be quite up to another season's wear, with the addition of a fresh waistband and lace vest, if only the sleeves did not carry the date too visibly.

if only the sleeves did not carry the date too visibly.

Most of last year's sleeves were made in a puff from the shoulder to just above the elbow, where they terminated in a frill of lace.

To bring these quite up to date, unpick the puffs, iron them out and cut them into short wings or loose kimono sleeves, edging the material with a little galon or lace, then make undersleeves from shoulders to wrist of lace or embroidered lawn.

An inexpensive plan is to make both sleeves and vest of lace edging, about six inches wide, two widths with the acalloped edges meeting up the back, being wide enough for the sleeves.

For cotton frocks, the sleeves can be altered in the same way, the undersleeves being made of cambric, embroiderd with flax threads, or trimmed with bands of torchon lace

ODDS AND ENDS

If you dislike your brooms and brushes to stand about in odd corners of the kitchen why not make some good broom holders, they are so easy.

Take two large empty cotton reels, buy screws long enough to go right through the centre hole, and screw them to the door or any other convenient woodwork there may be.

See that they are placed the right height from the ground for the length of the handle, and the right distance apart for the handle of the broom to slip in between them.

The head of the brush of course rests safely on the reels and is safely out of the way.

Any jobbing carpenter however would run you up a shelf to hold a number of brooms and brushes for a small sum, but this "home-made" article will be found quite good enough to keep a few brooms tidy.

Supposing you have moved into a house which has been standing empty for some time, and the taps, handles, doorplates, etc., of brass are in a terrible state, or supposing again that you have picked up a nice brass article cheap at a sale, and that it is in a very badly tarnished condition, I am afraid in either of these cases or in any other when brass has got to almost the "final stage" of dirt and tarnish, you will find that most ordinary metal polishes will have but little result. Here is one though that will make the brass as bright as ever: Buy some rottenstone, take a piece of soft rag, and dip in sweet oil. Next dip the cloth in the rottenstone and rub well into the brasswork until all tarnish is removed, a good lot of "elbow-grease" will be required, but perseverance will in time win the day. Finally, give it a good rubbing and polishing with clean soft cloths. Rottenstone is much used by engineers, etc., for polishing the bright parts of their machinery; it is very soft, and does not damage even the finest polished surface.

Do you know, I have just found out a brand new lodge" for cleaning light felt hats with dry mag-sia! It, is too easy for words. Get a good lump om the chemist's and after well brushing the hat

to remove all dust rub briskly all over with the mag nesia. Next morning brush the hat thoroughly with perfectly clean brush, and if it does not look quite resh and nice repeat the whole process. Then Voila!

LITTLE PRINCE TATTERS

Little Prince Tatters has lost his cap, Over the hedge he threw it; Into the river it fell "kerslap"! Stupid old thing to do it! Now Mother may sigh and Nurse may fume, For the little grey cap with its eagle plume, "One cannot be thinking all day of such matters! Trifles are trifles"! says little Prince Tatters.

Little Prince Tatters has lost his coat, Playing he did not need it: Left it right there by the nanny-goat, Left it right there by the hands seed,
"And nobody never seed it!"
Now Mother and Nurse may search till night,
For the little new coat with its buttons bright,
But "coatsleeves or shirtsleeves, how little it matters,
Trifles are trifles," says little Prince Tatters.

Little Prince Tatters has lost his ball-Rolled away down the street, "Somebody'll have to find it, that's all," Before he can sleep or eat.

Now raise the neighborhood, quickly do! And send for the crier and constable, too! "Trifles are trifles; but serious matters, They must be seen to," says little Prince Tatters.

A FAMOUS NOVELIST'S RECIPE

I was reading the other day, that in Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte" is found the following: That on the Christmas day before her death, Mrs. That on the Christmas day before her death, Mrs. Nicholls, as she then was, carried a spice cake, to one of her father's parishioners. The recipe for these Yorkshire cakes is as follows: One pound of flour, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, a teaspoonful of fresh baking powder, one ounce and a half of mixed candled peel, half an ounce of mixed aplice, and three eggs. Rub the butter into the flour, add baking powder and sugar, with the rest of the interest of th ingredients, and then stir in the eggs, previously

Line a cake tin with buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven.

Unless a strong flavor of spice is liked, this cake will not be acceptable, although of course less spice could be used; but to all who delight in "sugar and spice and all that's nice," doesn't this sound rather

A FEW HINTS FOR THE COOK

A servant who knows her work, washes out the kitchen towels every day after the dinner things are done. In this way she insures having no smeared plates!

Lamb should never be kept until the least high; like other young meat, it is quickly tainted and spoilt. This is on account of the large proportion of fluid and moisture contained in the tissues.

Saucepans, as soon as empty, should be filled with cold water. When time allows, add a piece of soda and boil out the vessel. Saucepans thus treated are easy to wash, and always in good order when required. I have vague recollections of having at some previous date reminded my readers of the same thing, but nevertheless I do so again, as it is one of the most important things in affairs of the kit;

Put eggs into a basin of cold water to test them. If new laid they will lie at the bottom, if bad they will float on the top; the position of the egg in the water shows its freshness or staleness.

A lemon that has been allowed to heat slowly through in the oven first yields far more juice than one that is squeezed when cold.

In the summer time, which, by the way, is not so very far off now, one is often troubled with rancid butter, it is so hard to keep it in the hot weather. One can, however, get rid of the rancid taste entirely by putting it to soak for a couple of hours or longer in cold water, to which a good pinch of carbonate of soda has been added. The effect is really magical; the butter becomes as good as ever

PETTICOAT PHILOSOPHY

Of what use is it to fight for things and make who has lived with her for any time can be in little doubt as to the "better way."

A long, hard winter lived through from beginning to end without shirking is one of the most salutary experiences in the world. There is no nonsense about it. You could not indulge in vapors and the finer sentiments in the midst of its deadly earnest if you tried.—Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

To meet death with a gracious stoicism, well-dressed, and standing upright, is rightly considered a very fine art, reflecting much credit upon the successful professor of it.

The body, though an excellent servant, is a contemptible master.—Lucas Malet.

Englishwomen don't understand, as Frenchwomen have for years, the blessings of a "dot." They like to be loved for themselves alone—a primitive wish, savoring more of the Garden of Eden than the twen-

Our spoken thoughts—even the spoken thoughts that reach only our own ears—are often as not but a veneer of sly deceit, underneath being something very different. Many are apt to say that this or that thing is hopeless, so that hope, when, if ever, it dawns, may come as a double surprise, a greater blessing.—Alice Maud Meadows.

Men of the world do not propose upon the merits of a face. Experience has long since taught them that the prettiest face may conceal a vixen or a

To men with hobbies, woman is a mere secondary consideration. To men who golf woman is a consideration of the fifteenth degree. Men to whom woman is an appreciable interest are men without hobbies.—Arabella Kenealy.

A learned American geologist, having accepted an invitation to deliver a school lecture, selected Niagara Falls as his topic. He told about the geological formation of the falls, and described the different periods to be traced in the gorge, and then went on to say that the falls were slowly wearing back toward Buffalo, and that in the course of some two hundred thousand years they would have worn back to Erie, Pa., and that town would be left high and dry.

Suddenly one of the girls in the class began to sob convulsively.

convulsively. "What is the matter?" asked the teacher, in iarm.
"Oh," wailed the girl, "my sister lives in Erie!"

An old woman resident of a Yorkshire village took a social pride in attending all the funerals within reaching distance of her home. There was a funeral one day in the next village which she could not attend, but a neighbor of hers was there. That night she called on the neighbor and said:

"Well, Nancy, I heard you wor at t funeral."

"Yes, I wor," Nancy replied.

"What kind of a funeral wor it?" Nancy sniffed.

"Why, it wor a werry mean affair," she said.

"There were nobbut a few biscuit and sich.

"Ah," said the old woman, "thems the sort of ways I don't hold to. I've lost five, but, thank 'evens I've buried 'em all with 'am."

Many boys lived and plant now are found by geologists w It is known, t now grain and been told that liave been dug city, were left glacier which o no more about

who write book truth and that visited Victoria lieve what he is worth. He bel wards Asia, and will get warmer, Mr. Cotsworth studying the sul from Alaska. I mids of Egypt. observatories, f sun and the sta mers who long pyramids, or wa could come to e observatories h hat the poles he the pyramids w any generation any great chang

City of Mexico town of Chilaps Canada is

year, more the abroad to live grants have go stayed in the omines all ask in go to live in the would rather streets than pl han that of n There are a idle in the Unit dismissed, and

they have a distintil it is settl are thousands want the brea they will not labor leaders the owners an At Treadwel diers have bee blowing up the in Colorado at manager with affairs that eve put an end to. work has been Last week ove sion in a place strange that me means of pre-make a miner's mining is not a cupations. Wh any the less to explosions

A very valu Diamond Vale. there is said to this neighborho farmers as we homes near Dia

For more th have been askir Irish people wa much as the c manage those alone. On the o Irish affairs are as they would members of the members of the there are many study in trying and happy. M and happy. M statesmen have carry out the wi all efforts to m have failed.

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The Russiam who have come that they can state murders. Sale murders attempted to York by throw Ceeded only in killing his comp Square of a the interfered to pi thrown. It fell saved. If every men would have men, rich and pithe Mount of (Therefore all the Mount of the Sale with the Mount of the Sale with the Mount of the Mount of

Winnipeg is Victoria, or eve beauty. It is true through it, maple, poplar ar maple, poplar ar wise enough to the rivers, the prairie land. He brairie land. He what they had. what they had; what they had; buildings were a Shade trees taken to choose cold of the wint have great faith

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CE TATTERS

ost his cap,

Nurse may fume, th its eagle plume, Il day of such matters! tle Prince Tatters.

ost his coat.

ay search till night, th its buttons bright, seves, how little it matters, tle Prince Tatters.

it, that's all,"

d, quickly do! constable, too!
ious matters,
s little Prince Tatters.

ELIST'S RECIPE

day, that in Mrs. Gaskell's y before her death, Mrs. carried a spice cake, to hioners. The recipe for s follows: One pound of er, half a pound of sugar, ing powder, one ounce and el, half an ounce of mixed b the butter into the flour, ar, with the rest of the integral in the eggs, previously

ittered paper, and bake in of spice is liked, this cake hough of course less spice who delight in "sugar and doesn't this sound rather

OR THE COOK

her work, washes out the after the dinner things are usures having no smeared

kept until the least high; t is quickly tainted and of the large proportion of d in the tissues.

mpty, should be filled with lows, add a piece of soda saucepans thus treated are in good order when rescollections of having at ecollections of having ed my readers of the s do so again, as it is ings in affairs of the

of cold water to test them, it the bottom, if bad they position of the egg in the or staleness.

yields far more juice than

nich, by the way, is not so often troubled with rancid eep it in the hot weather, of the rancid taste entirefor a couple of hours or

PHILOSOPHY

ht for things and make a in new teaching that he any time can be in little

ved through from beginking is one of the most world. There is no non-le world. There is no non-in the midst of its deadly hor of "Elizabeth and Her

gracious stoicism, well-ght, is rightly considered a nuch credit upon the suc-

cellent servant, is a con-

lerstand, as Frenchwomen gs of a "dot." They like alone—a primitive wish, en of Eden than the twen-

even the spoken thoughts ars—are often as not but derneath being something pt to say that this or that

oman is a mere seco

logist, having accepted an ollecture, selected Niagara about the geological forescribed the different percescribed the different percesc, and then went on to wly wearing back toward urse of some two hundred I have worn back to Erie, e left high and dry.

asked the teacher, in ny sister lives in Erie!"

of a Yorkshire village took in all the funerals within ome. There was a funeral e which she could not attres was there. That night and said:

you wor at t funeral" l wor it?" Nancy sniffed. mean affair," she said. biscuit and sich.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Many boys and girls know that long ago animals lived and plants grew near the North Pole such as new are found only in the tropics. This is told us her geologists who find traces of them in the rocks, it is known, too, that glaciers covered land where new grain and fruits are raised. Some of you have been told that the sand pits which, now that they have been dug out, form such an ugly spot in our city, were left there by the melting of a great glacier which covered the southern end of Vancouver Island. Most of us hear such things and think no more about them. We believe that the wise men who write books about these things are telling the truth and that is the end of it. But a gentleman visited Victoria last week who is not content to believe what he is told or even what he sees, without asking the reason why. His name is Moses B. Cotsworth. He believes that the pole is moving towards Asia, and that the climate of North America will get warmer, while that of Siberia becomes colder. Mr. Cotsworth has spent many years of his life in studying the subject of climate, and has just returned from Alaska. In his researches he visited the pyramids of Egypt. These, he says, were once used as coservatories, from which the priests watched the sun and the stars. It is believed that if the astronomers who long ago looked upon the sky from these pyramids, or watched the shadows which they cast, could come to earth again they would find that their observatories had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or mather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees, or rather, that the poles had moved seven degrees or rather, that the poles had moved seven

There has been an earthquake in Mexico. The City of Mexico was shaken and it is said that the town of Chilapa was destroyed.

Canada is being settled quickly. During this year, more than 270,000 people have come from abroad to live in this country. Most of the immigrants have gone to the farms, but too many have stayed in the cities. The land, the forests and the mines all ask for workers, but the poor people who go to live in the cities have a hard time. Many men would rather break stones or dig sewers on the streets than plow or sow in the country. Yet the life of a farmer is far more independent and healthier than that of most workers in the town.

There are a quarter of a million of coal miners ide in the United States. These men have not been dismissed, and they do not complain that they have been badly paid or forced to work too long hours. They have a disagreement with the mine owners, and until it is settled they are taking a holiday. There are thousands of men in that country today who want the bread that these men refuse to earn, but they will not be allowed to take their places. The labor leaders hope that it will not be long before the owners and the men settle their differences.

At Treadwell, in Alaska, the United States soldiers have been sent to prevent the miners from blowing up the mines, and a few days ago some one in Colorado attempted to blow up a sleeping mine manager with dynamite. All this shows a state of affairs that every good miner should do his best to put an end to. That coal mining is very dangerous work has been shown this year by many explosions. Last week over sixty men were killed in an explosion in a place called Hanna, in Wyoming. It seems strange that men of science have not yet discovered a means of preventing the terrible accidents which make a miner's life one of dread. It is said, that mining is not more dangerous to life than other occupations. While this may be true, it does not make any the less terrible the awful calamities of mine explosions.

A very valuable coal mine has been opened up at Diamond Vale, in Nicola. The coal is excellent, and there is said to be plenty of it. The tarming land in this neighborhood is good, so that it is probable many farmers as well as coal miners will make their homes near Diamond Vale.

For more than a quarter of a century Irishmen have been asking for Home Rule, that is, the Irish people want to manage their own affairs very much as the different provinces of the Dominion manage those matters which concern themselves alone. On the other hand, it has been contended that Irish affairs are quite as well understood in London as they would be in Dublin. For many years the members of the British parliament, among whom there are many Irishmen, have spent a great deal of study in trying to make the Green Isle prosperous and happy. Many of the very best of England's statesmen have been sent to represent the King and carry out the wishes of the parliament in Ireland, but all efforts to make the people happy and contented have failed.

have failed.

A few days ago John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Home Rule party, introduced a resolution into the House of Commons, saying that Ireland should have a parliament in Dublin, which would make laws for the country and appoint men to carry them out. This was passed when it had been amended to say that all acts of an Irish parliament must be consented to by that of Great Britain before they should become law. Although this was only an expression of opinion, and the present parliament will not pass any law dealing with the government of Ireland, Mr. Redmond and his friends are greatly pleased. In the meantime the Home government have passed a law establishing two universities in Ireland. This is largely the work of Mr. Birrell, the chief secretary for Ireland.

Professor Elliott has startled the people of the United States by making very serious charges against the men who from time to time have had to do with laws and treaties concerning the seals. Professor Elliott does not believe the seals should be destroyed, and he thinks that is what is taking place. He wants Canada and the United States to unite to preserve the life of the seals in Behring sea, and declares that neither Japan nor Russia should be allowed to interfere with the work of seal preservation. It appears that Professor Elliott was asked to prepare a statement about sealing for one of the senators. It was not thought that public men would be attacked, and the paper was not looked at till it was laid before the senate. When it was found that many senators and other men in high places were found fault with the paper was withdrawn.

The Russians and some of the other foreigners who have come to live in the United States think that they can gain their ends by committing whole-sale murders. On Saturday a wretched man attempted to kill a squad of police in New York by throwing a bomb among them. He succeeded only in horribly wounding himself and in killing his companion. There was a parade in Union Square of a thousand unemployed men. The police interfered to prevent disorder, and the bomb was thrown. It fell short of its aim and many lives were saved. If every policeman there had been killed, the men would have been no nearer getting work. If all men, rich and poor, could learn the lesson taught on the Mount of Olives nineteen hundred years ago—Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so to them"—this terrible strife would cease.

Every man and woman, every boy and girl who treats others justly and kindly is doing something to make the world better. It is not by anger and hatred that poverty is to be banished from the world.

Winnipeg is a large and handsome city. Unlike Victoria, or even Vancouver, it has little natural leastly. It is true, the Red river and the Assimiboine can through it, and their banks are fringed with haple, poplar and oak, which the citizens have been wise enough to preserve. But beyond the banks of the rivers, the site of the city was the flattest of the rivers, the site of the city was the flattest of that they had; broad streets were laid out, fine wildlings were erected.

Shade trees were planted and creat pages were

hat they had; broad streets will be sufficiently supported and great pains was shan to choose trees that would live through the old of the winter. The people of the Prairie City are great faith in its future. Winnipeg depends

on the farmers for its prosperity. Last year's poor harvest made money scarce: The citizens have not on that account become discouraged. The winter is scarcely over when the city is planning to pay an immense sum of money to purchase the electric car system from the private company which owns it.

The Emperor William of Germany, who usually takes his holiday in a very quiet way on his yacht in the Northern seas, has, for some reason, chosen to be extravagant this year. He and the Empress, with a great retinue, are about to spend some weeks on the beautiful Island of Corfu, one of the Ionian islands near Greece. A great deal of money has been spent in preparing the Island for the royal party,

THE COLLEGE GIRL



Drawn by L. Y. O'Brien, Aged Twelve Years, 948 Pandora Avenue, City,

and nothing is wanting for their enjoyment. The vine-dressers of the island must look upon all the grandeur almost as the fulfilment of some Eastern fairy tale.

Six motor cars of different nations set out from New York on February 12 on a race round the world. Last Sunday the American car, which is now ahead, reached liere in the Puebla from San Francisco. The cars are to be landed at Valdez and will make their way, if possible, overland to Nome. They will then cross by way of Siberia to Paris, which is their journey's end. The western coast of this continent from San Francisco to Nome was considered too mountainous to be traversed by the automobiles. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this long race.

In our own city nothing of public interest has happened this week. From many homes a father, mother or little child has been taken, and the sight of the empty chair saddens the hearts of those who are left.

In many parts of the city men are busy improving the streets, and new houses are being built in all directions. It looks as if we were going to have a busy and prosperous summer.

GEORGE STEPHENSON

We have learned about famous men who distinguished themselves at school and of others who were not noted as brilliant students but today we are going to read about a wonderful man who never, as a boy, went to school.

went to school.

George Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive engine was born in 1781 at a little colliery village near Newcastle-on-Tyne in the north of England.

The House in which the Stephenson family of father, mother and six children lived was as plain and poor as a house could be. Yet the cottage with its clay floor, bare rafters and unplastered walls was a happy home.

and poor as a house could be. Tet the cottage with its clay floor, bare rafters and unplastered walls was a happy home.

Stephenson's father loved children and had the gift of stery-teiling. To the little ones who clambered about his knee he told tales of Sinbad the sailor, Robinson Crusoe and many another of his own invention. He loved birds and animals as well as children and the meals, scanty as they must often have been, were shared with his dumb favorites. His famous son inherited his father's love of animals.

George was the second boy and helped his mother take care of the younger children. On fine days the little troop played beside the tram way on which heavy wagons drawn by horses brought the coal from the mine. It was George's task to keep the little ones away from the track. Did the tiny barefooted lad dream that he would invent an iron horse that would make its first trip over that very road?

But the father's wages of fifty cents a day were scarcely enough to provide his family with plain fare and needful clothing and when George was only eight years old, he was sent to herfe cows belonging to a widow. He got very little for the work but while the cows grazed he and a friend made little water mills in the streams and built clay engines with pipes of reeds. He was afterwards employed to hoe turnips and to drive a plough. This work he did not like and was soon working with his father and elder brother in the coal mine. On his way to and from his work he would catch birds and tame them. One of his pets was a blackbird which flew about the cottage and roosted on his bed at night during the winter, but disappeared in the summer, coming back each season when the young had flown.

Ever since he had made the clay engines by the brookside, Stephenson wanted to have charge of a real engine—very rude machines they were—which were used in the coal-pits. He soon got his wish for he was made assistant to his father, who was fireman of an engine when he was so, small that he hid when the manager came into the mi

his hands and his brain but of the world of books he knew nothing.

After his long day's work the young man went to night school and when he was nineteen was proud to be able to write his own name. Then he learned arithmetic and was able to make the calculating so necessary for a machinist to be able to perform.

From this time, Stephenson became a trusted and valued employe. But wages, even yet, were not high and when he married he made shoes and mended clocks to purchase comforts, which no workman of these days would think of doing without.

Although he had worked hard and lived carefully, Stephenson had been happy but now a great sorrow came to him. His dearly loved wife died leaving a baby boy afterwards to become the famous Robert Stephenson. His father too, was blinded by an accident but the son whom he had trained so wisely did not suffer him to want. He and his wife were tenderly cared for till their death by the loving son who soon became famous.

derly cared for the their death by the loving son who soon became famous.

In 1814 Stephenson invented the engine that took the place of the horses on the little railroad which ran through the village where, as a little boy he had watched the heavy coal wagons pass, and his triumph was complete when in 1830, the first railroad train passed over the Liverpool and Manchester rail-It is not likely that the great inventor foresaw the

wonderful changes that would follow from the intro-duction of railroads into the world, but if he had not lived when he did it is not likely that you would to-day be reading a paper printed on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

NATURAL HISTORY

Cat's Caprices

There are contradictory elements in the character of a cat. No animal is more independent, and none is more remarkable for its power of finding its way back from great distances than a cat. Everyone knows that a perfectly comfortable, well-fed cat will occasionally go to a house and settle there, deserting a family by whom it is lamented, and to whom if it chose it could find its way back with ease. This conduct is a mystery which may lead us to infer that cats form a great secret society. Doubtless they come and go in pursuance of some secret policy connected with the education of cats, or perhaps with witcheraft. We have known a cat desert a house for years; once in six months he would return and look about him with an air of contempt. "Such" he seemed to say, "were my humble beginnings." He went on no offence given and in about three years he came back for good, his mission elsewhere having probably been accomplished.

That a cat can come home in the face of most incredible difficulties is perfectly certain. Thus, to take a recent instance, a cat was carried from a town on the northeast coast of Fife to a country-house near Perth. It went in a basket by train to Leuchars, where it changed for Dundee, and at Dundee changed for Perth. Next day, about seven in the morning, this cat was observed to run down the avenue of its new home with a purposeful air. On the third day it appeared at its old home. Now, how did that cat achieve its journey? Did it take a beeline across the country, and, if so, how did it know the direction? That the cat simply rode on a broomstick behind a witch is an hypothesis which brings us into unfriendly contact with modern ideas of progress. Somehow the thing was done, and done in forty-eight hours. Cats, much more than dogs, are independent of a home. They can take to the heather, the forest, or the back green.

We know little about cats, but cats know a great deal about us. Cats have very probably an underground railway.—The Saturday Review.

Some Tails and Their Uses.

Some Tails and Their Uses.

A cat never actually wags its tail. Why should it when it can purr? But, nevertheless, it seems to serve the same purpose in permitting a temporary expenditure of excess hervous energy when the animal is under great strain. For instance, when carefully stalking a bird or a man, as in the case of a kitten or a lion, the tip of the tail is never still for a moment—ever curling and uncurling. We may compare this to the nervous tapping of the foot or fingers in a man. When an angry lion is roaring his loudest his tail will frequently lash from side to side, giving rise among the ancients to the belief that he scourged his body with a hook or thorn which grew from the end of the tail.

When a jaguar walks along a slender bough, or a house cat perambulates the top of a board fence, we perceive another important function of the tail—that of an aid in balancing. As a tight-rope performer sways his pole, so the feline shifts its tail to preserve the centre of gravity.

The tail of a sheep seems to be of little use to its

WILL YOU BE MINE.



Drawn by Norma Clarke, Aged Nine Years

owner, although in the breed which is found in Asia Minor and on the tablelands of Tartary, this organ functions as a storehouse of fat, and sometimes reaches a weight of fifty pounds. When viewed from behind, the animal seems all tail, and when this appendage reaches its full size it is either fastened between two sticks which drag on the ground, or it is suspended on two small wheels.

The Dog on the Wreck On a rough wintry night the schooner Renner struck the Buxey Sands, off the coast of Essex. Fortunately her peril was discovered and the Clacton lifeboat stood by her all night. In the morning it was seen the ship must perish, so the captain and crew were taken off by the lifeboat. The boatmen had advanced some distance to land when they were greeted by a loud cry of despair from the captain. It then appeared that his dog had been left behind on the doomed vessel, and he implored the men to go back for it. The coxswain loved animals and he at once headed for the wreck. At breakfast time the lifeboat made Clacton pier and landed the captain, the crew and the dog.

Kindness to Dumb Animals.

Kindness to Dumb Animals.

The wagon was heavily laden with great bags of metal, too heavy for a single horse to draw, one would have thought.

It turned into a side street and half way down the block again turned into an alley at the rear of a livery stable. It required considerable tugging on the part of the horse to pull the load up the incline of the alley driveway, but he did it, and the driver looked pleased when the back wheels had made the rise and settled down to level ground. At the barn door it was necessary to turn the wagon around completely and back in. Surely one horse could not do that. The turn was made easily enough, but there remained.

"Back him up, Jim!" said the man, pulling lightly

"Back him up, Jim!" said the man, pulling lightly

at the reins.

The horse braced his fore feet and shoved,
The wagon didn't move.

The man got down from the seat and went around to the back of the truck and pulled. "Back!" he commanded. The horse put every muscle to the strain. "Back!" The wagon moved, this time at least a foot. Two more, and the back wheels would be over the threshold of the barn door.

"Back!" The command moved the horse to exert his greatest effort. There was a crunch of splintering wood and the wagon rolled back.

Not a blow had been struck the animal. Only gen-

Calls Cat by Telephone.

Frank Whipple has a cat named Neger, who not only knows his name but recognizes his call over the telephone. Nigger is perfectly at home both at the Whipple residence and at the express office, and sometimes at the latter place makes himself a nuisance by walking over the papers on Frank's desk where he is trying to write. Telling the cat to keep off does no good, but an effectual means of getting rid of his catship has been discovered by asking Mrs. Whipple to call the animal home, and when his mistress says, "Nigger! Nigger!" over the phone and the receiver is held to the cat's ear, the owner of the name scampers for home as fast as four black feet can carry him.—The Times.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Brushing Teeth

All little boys and little girls, Remember this, I pray.
To brush your teeth both morn and eye
And do it every day.

Remember in the morning, please, To brush your teeth with care. It is best, I think, to do it, just Before you brush your hair.

The Gladest Time I like it in the morning when

The sun shines in across my bed
And seems to kind of whisper then
"Get ap, you little sleepy head."
And just outside my window, where
A limb sticks upward from a tree
The sparrows often sit and stare
And nod their heads and chirp at me.

I like it in the evening when The sounds all seem so far away. And all the men go home again Who had to work so hard all day, For then my muvver always sings
And dresses in her nicest gown,
And soon we'll hear the train that brings
My papa back to us from town.

I like it best on Sunday, when
We don't get up till very late,
Because the maid's so weary then
And has to sleep till nearly eight,
And after we've had breakfast, why,
My papa doesn't start away,
But stays at home, and he and I
Keep all the house upset all day.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Messenger Robin

(Emma A. Robinson, in the Northwestern Christian "Why, what has happened?" asked Aunt Fannie, as she came into the sitting room, where the very rainy-day pair of twins stood looking out of the win-

dow.

"This is the very worst summer that ever happened," replied Charile. "It just rains all the time."

"Yes, and we can't do anything," chimed in Carlotta.

The two children had been at grandma's for a week, and it really had rained almost all the time.

The vacation days went so fast, and it was hard not to be able to go fishing, or after flowers, or even out in the woods.

Aunt Fannie thought a moment. "Wait till I get my knitting," she said, "and" I will tell you about one summer that it did not rain."

The twins were soon perched on the arms of her chair, and the clouds were all gone from their bright, sunshing faces.

chair, and the clouds were all gone from their bright, sunshiny faces.

Aunt Fannie was such a busy woman that it was a great treat when she could take time to tell stories. They often read a story in the paper that said, "By Fannie Allep"—that of course meant Aunt Fannie, but that was not like having her really tell one, and she did tell the splendidest stories.

"Will this be a true one?" asked Charlie. "Yes, every bit true." "O, goody, goody!" exclaimed Carlotta. That kind is best."

When they were settled, Aunt Fannie began. "Once upon a time, but not a very tone time."

When they were settled, Aunt Fannie began. "Once upon a time, but not a very long time, two robins came flying through the woods. They went first to one tree and then to another, and the way they flew about and chirped told everyone that they were going to housekeeping, and were looking for a good place to build their home. After a good deal of hunting, they found just the best place in the whole world—an old maple tree where the branches were so thick one could scarcely see through the leaves.

"They went right to work, and for several days were very busy carrying twigs, grasses, thread, and many other things to weave into their pretty home. At last it was finished, and they moved into it.

"It must have been their first housekeeping, for Father Redbreast was so happy he sang all the time. One morning it seemed as though he would split his little throat he was so full of joy. He seemed to have a new song. Over and over he sang:

"Twee, twee, come and see My beautiful nest and blue eggs three."

"Had you peeped into the nest you would have found it was all true. There, sure enough, were the three blue eggs. For several weeks Mother Redbreast spent all of her time taking care of the eggs and keeping them warm.

"After a time Father Redbreast began to look very important, and puff up his feathers as though he was most too proud to fly like other birds; so no one was

ADVANCES



Drawn by Tom Anderson, Aged Twelve Years

surprised one day when a baby robin held its bill over the edge of the nest for his dinner."

"Where were the others?" asked Carlotta. "There are three eggs."

"No one knows what happened to the other eggs, for there was but one baby bird. Having just one little baby, Father and Mother Redbreast were very careful to teach him everything that a little robin should know, and young Robin was such a smart little fellow that long before the summer was over he really seemed to know as much as they did.

"Did I say as much? That was a mistake. There were one or two things that he had not learned. Again

the words had been spoken, and the horse had done the rest.

And when it was all over the than did not go on unloading the wagon without a further thought of the great, obedient animal standing still between the shafts. He went to him and took his nose in his hands and patted him between the eyes and said: "Good, old Jim! You did it, didn't you?" I knew you would."

And the horse rubbed his nose against the man's cheek.

It is pleasant now and then to see such things.— Catholic Calendar.

Calls Cat by Talenbara.

It is pleasant now and then to see such things.— Catholic Calendar.

Calls Cat by Talenbara.

"All that long hot summer there had not been any rain or dew. The springs had dried up, and it was all the birds could do to find a drink. Sometimes they would have been very thirsty had it not been for the herries."

would have been very thirsty had it not been for the berries.

"Just on the other side of the forest lived Charles and George Frost. Every evening a beautiful shower kept the grass in the yard fresh and green.

"One morning, just as Robin was starting for his morning fly. Charles's mother said, "It is very warm I believe we will turn the water on the front lawn this morning."

"The hose was taken out, the sprinkler set on the lawn. Then the water was turned on, and a delightful spray gave a fresh drink to everything.

"Master Robin often visited this yard, for the apples on the big tree were fine. This morning, indeed, he had started out with an apple lunch in mind. As he flew out of the woods, such a strange sight met him. He was so surprised that he forgot to use his wings, and almost fell to the ground. Was it? Could it be? Yes, it surely must be a shower. But how strange! It was like his father had said it would be, and yet it wasn't what he had expected.

"He quickly decided that he would try it anyway, down he flew. How cool the damp grass was, but he couldn't stop for that.

"The boys loking from the window saw him hop into the spray. For a moment or two he had just the best time of his life. Then something happened. He stopped, tipped his head on one side as though he was thinking, flew out just as fast as he could go, scarcely stopping to shake the water off as he went. "Back he flew to the woods, and then—what was he doing? Instead of going straight home, he stopped first at one tree, then at another, falking apparently for a few moments later, Charlie looking out the window, called, "Mamma, mamma, come and see!"

"From every direction the birds were coming for a bath. Charlie counted over a hundred, then he exclaimed, "Why, mamma, that first robin must have been a messenger boy and told all the others."

"Did he, Aunt Fannie, did he?" exclaimed Charlie, almost tumbling off the arm of the chair.

"Yes," said Aunt Fannie, "that was just what he was doing, when he stopped first at one tree than then at

"When he felt the cool water and was having a good time, he happened to think about Father and Mother Redbreast, and flew out in a hurry to tell

"Couldn't he find them?" asked Carlotta. "Was that why he went to so many trees?"
"No," said Aunt Fannie, "he knew where they were, but he was so happy he wanted all the birds to find his shower.

"But something else happened. The next day the Frost boys put the hose out at just the same time and then went in the house to watch. Pretty soon Master Robin and Father and Mother Redbreast came flying out of the woods. Then another bird and another, till the spray seemed just full of them. Every day, while the dry weather lasted the robins came for their bath, and each time they found the shower waiting for them."

"I guess they were all glad the little robin was such a good messenger boy," said Charlie, with a long breath as he slipped down the arm of the chair, while Carlotta threw her arms round Aunt Fannie, exclaiming, "Why, Aunt Fannie, your story made the sun come out, see! see!"

"I wonder," said Aunt Fannie, "if the robin car-ried that message, too,"

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Appalling squeals from a pig suddenly broke out as the Atlantic liner moved slowly through the fog.

Panic seized the passengers, It was a dread moment. Were they going to run aground?

No; not that awful doom!

A few moments later, the ocean leviathan, going dead slow, ran close alongside a small wash-tub of a Norwegian bargue. The whole dead slows a deal.

Norwegian barque, upon whose deck two men were seen holding a pig up by its ears.

The Norwegian skipper asked, in broken English, why the steamer came so close.

"Why in thunder didn't you blow your fog-horn?" roared the captain of the liner, who was thoroughly angry.

angry.

"Me got no fog-horn," came the reply. "Me lose him, so me use the pig."

WITH THE POETS "

In fitful show'rs the rain may fall
Upon an April day:
I heed it not, but mount my steed
And gaily ride away.

And as I speed, with lance in hand, I see, on glancing round, That violets sweet and primroses Bedeck the dewy ground,

I halt, and 'mid the patt'ring rain,
I fancy that I hear
Afar, beyond the rainbow's rim,
A bugle ringing clear,

And then a little gnome appears,
A brownie quaint and small:
"No bugle, that!" he gally cries,
"It is the cuckoo's call!"

-Constance M. Lowe. When Letty Reads.

When Letty comes to read to us
We all sit in a row,
And never make a speck of noise—
She likes to have us so.
She always makes it seem just real,
The stories and the rime,
And all the little fairy-tales
About "Once upon a time."

Sometimes she reads about Indians,
Or pirates that are bad,
And then she always husks her voice,
And all the girls are scared.
I think they like the dollish things,
Bout pets or loving deeds;
But then, I don't care what it is,
So long as Letty reads.
—Youth's Companion.

To Dispel the Clouds. A laugh is just like sunshine,
It treshens all the day,
It tips the peak of life with light,
And drives the clouds away:
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folk along!

A laugh is just like music,
It lingers in the heart,
And where its melody is heard
The ills of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful notes to greet—
A laugh is just like music
For making liging sweet!
The Young Folks' Catholic Weekly.

Pelagic Sealing in the North Pacific Ocean

Telagic Sealing in the Investment of the Company of

er, and contin Two great of northern A centuries-to and the Great ish Columbia years its histo From the and vanishing successive ex Marquette an floated down sured by the of the Rivier large river This of the West. be the Colum ing, as in gr covered. As this tion, and pure tan tells us River" (which four Indians, the West. say was tha runs along into which in circumfer mouth strete This is man In 1742, de la Varen French explo natives he From their was visible that the cour fore be quite that while t to shores of man carried even to the For alm anxiously so Great River Jonathan Car months in th St. Paul, amo called the Na with my owr learned that the continen Lawrence, th and the Oreg their sources Hence forwar I pause to captain's info

was much at The spirit

Hudson's Ba company of I new territory. ponents could of its elastic claim. The to the Nor' W of avoiding t travel which the danger of After Ale bourgeois, ha to the Arctic bilities in tha annual meetin plore the cour ties for traff May, 1793, M on Peace rive He pursued source, cross length, and f flowing west as he named saw the river "At length anxiety the ing ourselves on the west mountains." In his nar calls this riv speaks of it as Rev. Father tion of the Ca times he call it is shown a he says: more I was c into the ocean of the West, tance must b It neverthe hundred miles of the West. From the he continued reached a poi to the distan river, the dar tion as described city of provision course to the

The Great White Plague

The control of the co

r the amounts expended on ion. The other maritime is the meantime, agreeing to proposal. Afterwards, if of sharing in the industry, not be denied. osal will preserve to Canrights to the seas with the ons of the world and refleve present disabilities.

commercial and monetary ions are eliminated and arrangement entered into, in a few years be nothing which to negotiate. It is rely upon concurrent regven groups of nations, for of this question. The only solution, in my judgmen option of a universal law of nd the Hague conference is al to give it a definite ex-

urther reference to this, Mr. Reid, United States ambas-Great Britain, on the eve of ture to London, in publicly on matters relating to the ries is reported to have said: e a little list of other mat ve a little list of other mat-lusted betwen our two coun-ey relate chiefly to Canada, who have large interests be thousand miles of front-il as around the globe, must have outstanding ques-twe rely upon the fairness anadian friends, headed by mplished statesman, whose mplished statesman, whose hey enjoy as premier, Sir aurier, to get most of them aurier, to get most of them adjusted between ourselves, we cannot settle the Hague

surely can." Mr. Speaker, we refuse to the property rights to the n the open sea, which is the United States, our atti-been referred to by them as orly, in that it is destroying industry of our govern

e in Canada a parallel case portant salmon fisheries of river, which have been for rs recognized as a Canadian

we have the runs of salmor we have the runs of salmon from the ocean through the of Fuca and ascending the the spawning grounds. Durat years the United States have in their territorial apped these salmon in exquantities with the result as almost destroyed our in-And, although these salmon Canadian territory and are to Canadian rivers when do not characterize the acdo not characterize the ac do not characterize the ac-Americans as unneighbor-the contrary we are adopt-stringent regulations upon wen. We are yearly spendmen. We are yearly spendasingly large sums even in propagation and taking every salble to preserve the industrial benefit, not only of Canada, a United States.

e United States.

resuming my seat I shall by some figures showing the al importance of the furstry under discussion. The bmitted are also taken from t on the Alaskan furseal made 31st August, 1906, by Sims, from the most auta obtainable:

tal number killed on the Islands from the years 1868 nclusive, was 2,464,248.

enue paid to the government nited States by lessees was 77.

tained for raw skins, (Lonwas \$36,935,639. te same years and from the ce are as follows:
umber pelagic catch in the ific ocean, 877,381

ice obtained for the raw idon sales) was \$10,307,359. gures do not include furd by Russia on the Komislands, Copper islands in reef, or by Japan on the

inds.
referred to the depleted conthe seal herd frequenting
islands during the breeding few further remarks might

interest. he United States took pos-these islands in 1868 the ap-size of the seal herd was 2.size of the seal herd was 2.

will be seen from these figthe herd had not been deRussia; Russia's average
the previous ten years bewhile during the first year
nited States' possession, no
242,000 seals were killed.
lusive lease given to the Almercial Company, for twenallowed this company to kill
als per annum. On the exf their lease in 1890 it was
that the herd had decreased

an exclusive lease was given orth American Commercial with restrictive regulations e number of seals to be killease expires in 1910. the estimate of the herd was 906 and it is given as under at the present rate of deacher herd will be practically five years.

five years, hown that Canadian pelagio e victims of discrimination, eir industry.

hown the value to the world

-seal fisheries of the North

pointed out the urgency of ig taken to save this valual from total extinction.

uggested the Hague Tribunpetent and unbiased to deal
question.

question, Mr. Speaker, the des-f the fur-seal species would anted; furthermore it would tatural, immoral and unpat-

als in the North Pac an obligation due poster tions of today who are

on lines of selfish consider-can only be settled by com-nd generous broad patriotic

rid Laurier: Mr. Speaker, I uite follow my hon, friend's to the treaty of 1818. applies also to the Pac claim that any abridgement eaty would affect equally in and Pacific fisheries.

The Search for the Fraser by Sea and Land

UDGE Howay, of New Westminster, delivered a lecture before the Art and Historical association on The Attempts to Find the Fraser by Water and Land." The Judge traced in a most interesting manner the voyage which earlier explorers made on this coast without finding the mouth of the Fras-

er, and continuing, said: Two great desires compelled the explorers of northern America during the 17th and 18th centuries—to discover the Northwest Passage, and the Great River of the West. The search for these weaves itself into the history of British Columbia; indeed that search is for many rears its history.

Friday, April 10, 1908

From the earliest times, vague rumors of existence of a great river rising in the east, d vanishing into the sunset are recorded by arquette and Sieur Joliet, first of Europeans, loated down the Mississippi, they were asared by the natives that beyond the sources the Riviere des Missouris, there existed a large river which flowed into the Western This is the first reference to the River of the West. Although that river proved to be the Columbia, the search for it is interest-ing, as in groping for it the Fraser was discovered.

As this search progresses, we find truth and fiction skilfully combined, gross exaggeration, and pure romance. For example, La Honan tells us that in traveling up the "Long River" (which no one has since seen) he met our Indians, who told him of the River of the West. He states that, "All they could say was that the great river of that nation runs along westward, and that the salt lake into which it flows is three hundred leagues n circumference, and thirty in breadth, its mouth stretching a great way southward." This is manifestly fiction, pure and simple.

In 1742, Pierre Gauthier de Varennes, Sieur de la Varendrye, the most energetic of the French explorers, heard of this river from the natives he met near the Shining Mountains. From their reports he believed that the sea was visible from the mountains' summits, and that the course of the Great River must therefore be quite short. We are prone to forget that while the Hudson's Bay company clung to shores of their inland sea, this great Frenchman carried the name and the flag of France For almost a hundred years the river so

anxiously sought was known simply as the Great River of the West, but in 1766 Capt. onathan Carver, of Connecticut, spent some onths in the neighborhood of what is now St. Paul, among the Dacotah Indians, by him called the Naudowessie. From them, "together with my own observations," he says, "I have earned that the four most capital rivers on ne continent of North America, viz., the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the river Bourbon and the Oregon or River of the West, have their sources in the same neighborhood." lence forward the river is called the Oregon.

pause to remark that not only the brave captain's information, but his observation also,

The spirit of trade rivalry between the Hudson's Bay company and the North-West company of Montreal caused the latter to seek new territory, to whose exclusive trade its opponents could not by any possible construction its elastic but much-attacked charter, lay claim. The story of the Oregon was known to the Nor' Westers, who saw in it a possibility of avoiding the thousands of miles of inland

travel which so increased both the cost and the danger of transport. After Alexander Mackenzie, one of their bourgeois, had made his celebrated voyage to the Arctic ocean, and opened up trade possibilities in that direction, it was agreed at the annual meeting of the company at Fort William that he should be sent westward to explore the country and report on the opportuni-ties for traffic with the natives. Early in

lay, 1793, Mackenzie started from Fort Fork, Peace river, where he had spent the winter.
Peace river, where he had spent the winter.
Pursued his journey up the Peace to its sace, crossed over a divide 817 paces in 18th, and found himself on a small stream wing westward. Following this, Bad river he named it, he on the 17th of June, 1793, the river we now call Fraser. He says: length we enjoyed after all our toil and anxiety the inexpressible satisfaction of find-ing ourselves on the bank of a navigable river on the west side of the first great range of mountains."

In his narrative Mackenzie at first simply calls this river the Great river; later on he speaks of it as the Tacoutche Tesse, which the Rev. Father Morice suggests is his reproducion of the Carrier word Lhtha-khoh; at other imes he calls it the Columbia. On his map shown as the Columbia. In his journal says: "The more I heard of the river the more I was convinced that it could not empty to the ocean north of what is called the River the West, so that with its windings the disance must be very great."

It nevertheless did flow into the ocean two idred miles north of the Columbia or River the West.

From the 17th to the 23rd of June, 1793, continued to descend the river, and had ached a point near Alexandria when, owing the distance to the sea by following the on as described by the natives, and the scaras he called it, and proceed up that river to the ocean. Pursuing this plan, Mackenzie on 22nd July, 1793, reached the Pacific at Benushing through this canyon "in a turbulent" wards and lined with a shorter row which supand Broughton in the Discovery and the Chat-

ham had been exploring that very locality.
In 1804, Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States, at the urgent solicitation of John Ledyard, who had been with Capt. Cook at Nootka, in 1778, formed and sent forth as a government undertaking an exploring party under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark. It is not intended to deal with their work, as it was confined so far as the North-West coast was concerned, to an examination of the Columbia and its immediate vicinity. In their travels they saw and noted a large river flowing into the Columbia from the northwest. This we now know as the main body of the Columbia; but when the expedition returned in 1866, without having traced this to its source, many regarded it as the same river that Mackenzie had discovered in 1793. It remained for Simon Fraser to follow to its mouth the Great river of Mackenzie and show to the world that it formed no part of the Columbia.

Simon Fraser, like Mackenzie and Thompson, and all other co-temporaries whose names are prominent as explorers in this province, was in the employ of the North-West company. He it was who proceeded to take possession of the territory west of the Rockies, hence forward to be known among the fur traders as New Caledonia. Late in 1805 he built Fort Macleod, on Macleod lake, the first permanent trading post in British Columbia, or New Caledonia, as it was then called. The next spring he followed Mackenzie's route up the Parsnip, across the same carrying place and down the Bad river to the "Great River" of Mackenzie. On the 10th of July, 1808, Simon Fraser first saw the mighty river that now bears his name. It is fitting that his remarks on that occasion should be transcribed here. In his first journal, he says: "At 10 a.m. we arrived at the large river opposite an island, without encountering any other diffi-culty than cutting several trees that laid across the channel, and we were most happy at having exempted the long and bad carrying place, and seeing ourselves once more on the banks of a fine and navigable river." In July, 1806, Fraser founded Fort St. James, on Stuart lake; later in the same year he built Fort Fraser on Fraser lake; and in the fall of 1807 he established Fort George at the confluence of the Nechaco and the "Great River."

By the "Brigade" from Fort Chipewyan arriving in the fall of 1807, Fraser received instructions from the North-West company to explore to its mouth the "Great River," supposed by everyone, himself included, to be the Columbia. Accordingly, in the following spring preparations were made for the thorough examination of this mysterious river, which had hitherto baffled all attempts by land and sea to discover its secret. The expedition consisted of four canoes manned by twenty-one men, Fraser was in supreme command, with Quesnelle and Stuart as lieutenants

On the 22nd May, 1808, the explorer started on what Dr. Bryce very truly calls his "terrific voyage." The "round, unvarnished tale" of that awful trip as told from day to day in his journal, is to be found in Masson's Les Bour-Nord-Ouest. Some doubt exists as to whether the expedition started from the newly founded Fort George or from Fort St. James. Rev. Father Morice inclines to the opinion that the latter was the starting point; according to him, Fraser left Fort St. James on the 22nd of May, and arriving at Fort George, did not commence the descent of the Fraser itself until the 28th May. The journal is silent on the point, but the internal evidence afforded by the dates and positions seem to support Rev. Father Morice's view.

At the outset, one of his canoes was almost wrecked in the Fort George canyon, being driven "against a precipice which forms the right bank of the river." On Sunday, the 20th May, having lightened the canoes, he ran them down the Cottonwood river canyon. That night he camped at the mouth of the Quesnelle river, where now stands the town of Quesnelle.

The next day he had reached a point near Soda creek, when the apparent hostility of the natives and their sending couriers to their neighbors for reinforcements, caused him to delay his journey and spend some time in exlaining his purpose and in conciliating them. Finally a good understanding was reached, and they then endeavored to dissuade him from ourneying down the river. They informed him uite truly, that "the river below was but a succession of falls and cascades, which we would find impossible to pass, not only on account of the difficulties of the channel, but from the extreme ruggedness and the mountainous character of the surrounding country. Seeing he was determined to proceed, they told him of a slave at the next camp, who, having been to the sea, might possibly be obtained as

Starting early on the morning of May 31, Fraser soon arrived at the camp to which he had been referred. After some difficulty he found the slave, but soon discovered that his stock of knowledge was very slender indeed; vet the explorer could readily see even from his meagre details that the dangers of the way had not been exaggerated. "This tribe," he says, "is extremely fond of smoking, and were very troublesome, always plaguing us for our ipes. They make use in lieu of tobacoc, of a kind of weed mixed with fat."

ty of provisions, he concluded to retrace his

Pursuing his journey he arrived on June 1,

purse to the Blackwater, or Westroad river, at a rapid two miles long, with high steep

manner, forming numerous gulfs and cascadés, and making a tremendous noise had an awful and forbidding appearance." However, passage by land appearing even worse, the explorer resolved to venture down this dangerous pass. One canoe with five of the best men was ordered to run it, but becoming unmanageable in the awful whirl of waters, was driven against a rock, upon which the occupants hastily debarked. To rescue them from this perilous situation, a descent of the precipitous bank of the canyon was, with difficulty, made. This was so steep that Fraser tells us: "We had to plunge our daggers into the ground to check our speed, as otherwise we were exposed to slide into the river." Cutting steps in the declivity, they with much toil, succeeded in getting men and canoe to the top. No means was now left of going forward except carrying over "the immense high hills." The goods and three of the canoes were accordingly transported, but the labor was so great that the remaining canoe was abandoned at this spot. Incidentally we are informed that "the river and risen eight feet within these twenty-four hours."

The expedition was delayed here two days, which gives some idea of the difficulty of carrying over this spot, From these Indians he learned that "white men had lately passed down the first large river to the left; these we took to be some of our friends from the Fort des Prairies." As a matter of fact they referred to Thompson's journey in 1806, down a part

of the stream which now bears his name. Hence forward the record of each day is almost a repetition of the earlier ones. Canyons, rapids, cascades, follow each other in quick succession. Constantly the choice is before him of journeying by well-nigh impassable land or even more dangerous water. The Indian continually advised him to leave the river and journey to the eastward where beyond the mountains that line the gorge in which the river flows, they assure him he will find pleasant traveling. But his answer is always the same. As he records it: "Going to the sea by a direct way was not the object of the undertaking; I therefore would not deviate and continued our foute according to my original intention." Persisting in this course in spite of difficulties which become truly awful the further he proceeds, running canyons never before or since attempted so far as any record shows, carrying canoes and cargoes up high hills and down dangerous descents, Fraser makes his way slowly towards the ocean.

Even at the risk of being tiresome, I cannot refrain from quoting the explorer's simple yet vivid description of a canyon near Kelly creek which he ran on June 9: "Here the channel," he says, "contracts to about forty yards, and is enclosed by two precipices of immense height, which, bending toward each other, make it narrower above than below. The water which rolls down this extraordinary pasage in tumultuous waves and great velocity had a frightful appearance. However, it being absolutely impossible to carry the canoes by land, all hands without hesitation embarked as it were a corps perdu upon the mercy of this awful tide. Once engaged the die was cast, our great difficulty consisted in keeping the in the medium or fil d'eau, that is clear of the precipice on one side and from the gulfs formed by the waves on the other. Thus skimming along as fast as lightning, the crews, cool and determined, followed each other in awful silence, and when we arrived at the end, we stood gazing at each other in silent congratulation at our narrow escape from total destruction." This rapid was run in the morning, and in the afternoon the navigation, if it might be so called, became worse. The journal states: "This afternoon the rapids were very bad, two in particular were worse, if possible, than any we had hitherto met with, being a continual series of cascades intercepted with rocks and bounded by precipices and mounscarcely ever saw anything so dreary and dan-gerous in any country and at present while writing this whatever way I turn my eyes mountains upon mountains whose summits are crowned with eternal snow close the gloomy

The party had now reached a point a short distance above Pavilion Creek; the natives here represented the remainder of the river as a "dreadful chain of insurmountable difficulties." A careful examination of the next few miles satisfied both Fraser and his lieutenants that the statements of the Indians were correct and that they had now reached a portion of the stream which was actually impassable. Here the canoes were left and such provisions cached as they did not require on the downward trip; and the party commenced to travel by Indian paths along the sides of the impending mountains. This traveling, though toilsome and fatiguing, was not so dangerous as had

On June 12, while camped a few miles above Bridge river, Fraser met an old Indian who had traveled and seen the sea and the "great canoes" of the white men. This garrulous old fellow thought, says Fraser, that the white men were "very proud, for, continued he, getting up and clapping his two hands upon his hips then striding about the place with an air of importance, 'this is the way they

On June 14, Fraser came into the territory of a tribe who wore "coats of mail," whom he calls Askettihs, apparently the Lillooet Indians; and on the next day he reached their chief village near Lillooet, which he describes ports a shade, covered with bark, constituting their dwellings." He noticed amongst them a copper tea kettle and a large gun, seemingly Russian manufacture.

Continuing his journey, mostly by land, but where possible by water, in canoes hired from the Indians, and feasting occasionally with their chiefs on salmon and roots, while his voyageurs revelled in dog meat, always a favorite dish among them, he, on June 20, reached Lytton called by the Indians Camchin. Here he obtained canoes and the whole party trusted themselves to the unknown and turbulent waters once more. At Cisco rapids, near the present cantilever bridge on the C.P.R., he was forced to leave the water and make a portage over what he calls "a very steep hill"; it was so steep indeed that one of his men dropping a kettle it bounded into the river and

Some of his voyageurs finding the portage too long and the canoes too heavy (for they were wooden, of course, while those they had been accustomed to were bark) essayed the canyon. Once launched on that raging current these practiced men were helpless; the canoes, whirled and tossed by the angry waters, were unmanageable as corks; one of them filled and overturned-its occupants only escaping death by a miracle. After this experience, all preferred the rough land travel to the more exciting but infinitely more dangerous water journey through the canyon. It must not be forgotten that this occurred during freshet time; this canyon has often been run since at a low stage of the water in the fall; but I am not aware of its ever having been successfully run when at its mid-June

At Boston Bar, the Indians who had accompanied the expedition from Lytton, left it and as a token of his appreciation of their services, Fraser presented to their chief a large silver brooch. The happy recipient did not know just where he should attach it to his person, so the Journal tells us he fixed it on his head and seemed exceedingly well pleased with the arrangement.

Leaving Boston Bar, Fraser soon reached that frightful portion of the river known as the Big Canyon, or the Black Canyon of the Fras-Of course he was now traveling by land, and certainly that was bad enough. At one point, "where the ascent was perfectly perpendicular," he tells us, "one of the Indians climbed to the summit and by means of a long pole drew us up, one after another. This work took three hours, then we continued our course," says the Journal, "up and down hills and along the steep declivities of mountains where hanging rocks and projecting cliffs, at the edge of the bank of the river, made the passage so small as to render it at times difficult even for one person to pass sideways."

Alternately journeying by land and water Fraser, on June 26, reached Hell Gate, in the Big Canyon, about twenty miles above Yale. Mr. Stuart examined it, and "reported that the navigation was absolutely impracticable." No way of advance remained but by land, and that was so difficult that it was well-nigh impossible. But let the explorer himself speak: "We could scarcely make our way even with only our guns," he says, "I have been for a long period among the Rocky Mountains, but have never seen anything like this country. It is so wild that I cannot find words to describe our situation at times. We had to pass where no human being should venture; yet in these places there is a regular footpath impressed or rather indented upon the very rocks by frequent traveling. Besides this, steps which are formed like a ladder or the shrouds of a ship, by poles hanging to one another and crossed at certain distances with twigs, the whole suspended from the top to the foot of immense precipices and fastened at both extremities to stones and trees, furnish a safe tains that seemed at times to have no end. I -and convenient passage to the natives; but we, who had not had the advantage of their education and experience were often in imminent danger when obliged to follow their example."

The next day Fraser reached Spuzzum, even then known by that name. Here he visited a burying place of the Salish race. The tombs, he says, were superior to anything of the kind he had ever seen among savages. Their mortuary columns attracted his atten-"Upon the boards and posts are beasts and birds carved in a curious but rude manner, yet pretty well proportioned." Eight miles more of water travel brought the adventurer to the Little Canyon, where he again left his canoes, and journeying overland reached a point near Yale late in the afternoon of June 30. From the natives, he learned that the river was navigable for the remainder of the journey to the sea. Obtaining canoes here, Fraser re-embarked

on June 29, and that night camped near a large village which was situate at what we now call Ruby creek. Amongst these people he tells us that he found "a large copper kettle shaped like a jar, and a large English hatchet, stamped "Sargaret" with the figure of a crown." The river at this point, he says, is more than two miles broad, and is interspersed with islands. Starting early the following day, he met an Indian who told him he might be able to see the salt water the next day. That afternoon he

shoes" (moccasins); this is one of the few well authenticated cases of beating swords into pruning hooks.

He had now reached tidal water, for he tells us that on July 1, 1808, the tide rose two and a half feet."

On Sunday, July 2, his difficulties with the Indians commenced. They stole a smoking bag; and refused to let him have a canoe which they had promised. However, by a show of force, he got it and proceeded on his way. This must have occurred at the mouth of the Coquitlam river, a short distance above the city New Westminster, for his journal states that from this place "proceeding on for two miles, we arrived at a place where the river divides into several channels." No other spot in the vicinity answers this description. Here he was pursued by the Indians in canoes and "armed with bows and arrows, spears and clubs, singing war songs, beating time with their paddles on the sides of the canoes and making signs and gestures highly inimical.'

It has been stated by many, including the historian, Hubert Howe Bancroft, that Fraser, did not reach the mouth of the river, but turned back at a point near New Westminster. Indeed, Malcolm McLeod, the editor of a brochure: "Peace River; a Canoe Voyage from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific by the late Sir George Simpson, in 1828," claims that Fraser did not "navigate it within over 250 miles of its mouth." But such ideas are erroneous, and likely arise from the fact that the complete journal of Fraser's trip down the river in 1808, was supposed to be lost, and was not given to the world until Senator Masson reproduced it in 1889.

Under the date, July 2, 1808, this entry appears in the journal: "We continued and at last we came in sight of a gulf or bay of the sea; this the Indians call 'Pas-hil-roe.' It runs in a southwest and northeast direction. In this bay are several high and rocky islands, whose summits were covered with snow." This in itself proves conclusively that he had reached the mouth of the river. But the journal also shows more than this; not only did he reach the mouth of the river, but he reached it by the North Arm. For we find it stated that on the right shore we noticed a village called by the Indians 'Misquiame'; we directed our course towards it." Surely this is the place we now know as the Musqueam Indian reserve, at the entrance to the North Arm of the Fraser river. If any doubt remain it is dissipated by the further statement that through he village called Misquiame, Fraser found a stream of water running. That stream runs through the village of Musqueam today just as it did on that July morning when the first white man saw it. Here he found what he calls a fort, which was 1,500 feet in length and 90 feet in breath. After examining it he attempted to re-embark, but was astonished to see his canoes left high and dry by the receding tide. The Indians seeing his position became quite warlike. In the language of the journal: "They began to make their appear-

queams were evidently living up to their re-putation; Fraser had been warned repeatedly Re-embarking he still proceeded, desiring, as he says, to reach the main ocean, but being short of provisions and the natives (that is, the Musqueams) pursuing the party manifesting further hostilities and adopting threatening attitudes in an endeavor to prevent his further progress he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his desire to reach the Pacific. In his journal under date of July 3, he writes: "Here I must again acknowledge my great disappointment in not seeing the main ocean, having gone so near it as to be almost within view; besides, we wished very much to settle the situation by an observation for the longitude. The latitude is 49 degrees, nearly, while that of the entrance of the Columbia is 46 degrees 20 minutes. The river is therefore not the Columbia; if I had been convinced of this when I left my canoes I would certainly have returned.

ance from every direction, dressed in their

coats of mail, and howling like so many wolves

and brandishing their war clubs." The Mus-

The return journey was begun that day; but it is not intended to trace in detail its difficulties and dangers. In addition to the perilous navigation, and the hostility of some of the native tribes, Fraser had to contend with the threatened desertion of a number of his voyageurs. (All these troubles, actual and threatened, he overcame with the skill of a born leader of men). On July 8 he had arrived at Yale; on the 14th he passed Lytton; on the 20th he reached the spot near Pavilion creek where he had left his canoes and cached his provisions on the downward way; the Chilcoten river was reached on the 25th, and on August 6 he was again at Fort George. It ap-

pears, therefore, that the descent of the river occupied 35 days and the ascent 34 days.

To those who have seen the Fraser at midfreshet leaping and boiling through the canyons above Yale; who have seen its angry water whirling and swirling around China Bluff; who, looking through Hell's Gate have watched those tawny waters lash themselves into a white foam at the impediment it makes; who climbing Jackass mountain have gazed from its heights upon the mere ribbon of seething waters below; to these some idea of the labors and difficulties of the journey may be present. To them the simple unassuming narrative of passed Chilliwack. "Here," he informs us, the fur trader will appeal as the story of a man inured to dangers, who recounts the incidents the left, and a round mountain ahead which the Indians called "Stremotch." This mountain, it is manifest, is Sumas. The chief here made him a present of "a coat of mail to make traordinary.

HEN CARIBOO WAS IN FLOWER



HE fall of 1861 and the spring and summer of 1862 were periods of wild excitement in British Columbia, California, Canada and, I may add, on the Pacific Coast generally. Gold had been discovered in far distant Cariboo in 1861 by a band

of resolute prospectors who, disappointed by the failure of the mines on the lower Fraser river bars, had pressed valiantly on toward the headwaters of that stream. The country that is now bisected by roads and trails at that time was traversed only by a few narrow Indian paths and the brigade mule trail (as it was called) of the Hudsons Bay Co., which led only to their posts in the inter-In the absence of roads the prospector was seriously hampered. He was forced to travel on foot and carry on his back his blankets, prospecting tools and food. When he turned aside from the primitive trails he plunged into a pathless forest, and the chance that he would find his way out again was often remote. The country was a solemn wilderness. The waving of the tall trees in the wind, the occasional growl of a wild animal, the snarl of the timber wolf, the call of the chipmunk, the song of the wild birds, and the cracking of branches beneath the feet of a lordly cariboo, were the only sounds that broke the awful stillness and relieved the solitude. The underwood, the dense forests and the steep hills presented obstacles that would have terrified the hearts of men less accustomed to hardships than the determined miners who expended time and energy and often lost their lives in opening up the treasures of the new fields that were destined to play an important part in the settlement of the country.

It was in the fall of 1860 that the first news of the Cariboo gold discoveries reached the coast, and nearly all the loose men who then hung about Victoria and the mining camps were attracted to the spot. Antler creek was the first locality that showed signs of richness, some big nuggets being found on its banks. It was called Antler by the miners because they found a pair of cast-off cariboo horns on its banks. The whole district was named Cariboo, because of large bands of that species of elk which the prospectors saw there. The diggings on Antler, though rich, were shallow, and, as it turned out, were only the stepping stones, so to speak, that led to other and richer deposits further afield.

Early in the summer of 1861 there strayed into the Antler creek camp a hungry and tattered German sailor named William Dietz. He was a short, stocky man, of retiring manners; but he was full of the kind of grit that builds up a country and contributes to the wealth of nations. Dietz reported that he had found a creek a few miles distant across the divide that prospected largely. In sup-port of his story he showed a number of goodsized nuggets which, he declared, he had picked up on the surface. He said that he had named the creek William and that he had staked a claim for himself and another for a friend, and had come in for food. The excitement in the Antler camp was great, and the miners went over to the new creek en masse. The first men in found nothing, and ter changing the name from William to Humbug, returned to Antler creek, threatening to hang Dietz up for the crows to peck at for having misled them with his lies. But a few men who remained on the new creek were rewarded for their faith, and in a day or two they had found many handsome nuggets and secured claims. Other miners rushed in and soon the creek was staked from source to mouth, and primitive rockers were worked on the bars with flattering results.

The season's work in 1861 proved inspiring. The ground on William creek was shown to be heavily impregnated with coarse gold almost from end to end and from top to bedrock. In the fall of the year men who had gone into the diggings impoverished began to dribble out to the coast with heavy swags of the precious stuff and gold dust became plentiful in every channel of trade as the only medium of exchange and barter.

William creek, and its golden sands, were on everybody's tongue. The truth was good enough; but the stories grew in wealth as they were repeated. In the spring of 1861, a man named Abbott, a poor fisherman who worked at Frasermouth for a fishing company, had left his employment and with scarcely sufficient money to carry him to Cariboo, proceeded to the new goldfields. He and his companions walked every foot of the way from Yale to William creek, packing food, blankets and tools on their backs. The trip consumed five weeks, and when they reached the creek they were sick and sore and hungry and depressed in spirits. "Part of the way," said Abbott, "we walked without shoes, suffering much until our feet became hardened. Our boots were worn out and we had no means with which to get others. Indeed, there were no boots to be had if we had offered \$100 for a pair, and our bloody footprints were left behind us as we hobbled on.

The Abbott company staked claims and when they lifted the first pan of earth and washed it, the result startled them. Abbott rushed up to a rude hut of boughs a company had hastily constructed and excitedly ex-

"Boys, see here! See what I've got! There's twenty dollars here if there's a cent." The boys crowded around the excited man. others getting out timbers, some trapping and

gets of goodly size and they opened wide their eyes when scales were brought and the prospect weighed \$23.75.
Twenty-three dollars and seventy-five

cents to a single pan of earth! If so grand a result could be obtained from a pan of dirt what might not be got from a yard? The men first on the ground had not been idle. Rich deposits had been opened and were being worked with rude appliances. The yield was heavy. The Diller Co., of three men, took out \$500 a day to the hand for many days. On some days the yield was as high as \$5,000 to the hand. From behind a boulder, which had been smoothed by glacial action, they took \$6,500 in a few minutes. The nuggets had been deposited by the swift corrents and had reposed there through all the centuries undisturbed.

The Never Sweat Co. divided \$40,000 each for the first season's work. This was the claim into which George Hunter Cary, the gifted first attorney-general of the colony, af-terward invested his own and his friends' money on the strength of a large prospect tunes and lost them as rapidly. Abbott bet which had been purposely fixed to attract him. Cary Castle was built with money borrowed on the faith that Mr. Cary reposed in the Never Sweat prospect, and he retired to England to die of disappointment.

The news continued to spread. From the coast it reached Canada and the Eastern States. It crossed the ocean to the United Kingdom and the reports from the gold fields grew in size and value, as the intelligence was passed from mouth to mouth.

Soon hundreds of people began to arrive from every quarter of the globe. The Canadian, Australian, American and English immigration was enormous. The steamers that plied between San Francisco and Esquimalt could not accommodate the passengers that offered and Victoria grew rapidly in wealth, population and importance. Those who could ot find houses here pitched tents or built huts boughs and branches on convenient lots.

The winter of 1861 and 1862 was a season of unexampled severity. There had been nothing like it in the recollection of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s officials, and since 1862 there have been no winters as severe. The only way by which the diggings could be reached was by trail from Yale and these were blocked with snow for many weeks. No wheels of any kind could pass over the trails. A few pack trains carrying food and other necessaries to the diggings that the mines were rich, traversed the trail to the mines. Nearly all so far as they went, but they did not go far

The bottom of the pan showed several nug-the miners walked. Many women and a few enough to satisfy the needs of a large populachildren managed to struggle into Barkerville, a town that sprang up on William creek. and not a few were laid away on the journey or at the termination of the trip.

At the mines all was bustle and excitement goods rose to fabulous rates. Food was scarce and many miners unable to pay one dollar a pound for flour and beans and \$2 a. pound for bacon, and \$2.50 for fresh meat, of-ten tightened their body belts and went to sleep to forget their hunger. For a pair of stout boots \$50 was paid, and blankets and clothing were not to be had at any price. The daily wage of a miner was \$16, but said one of the workers naively, "It cost us nearly all that to live, for drinks were a dollar a go.'

In the midst of the excitement capitalists from California came into the camp. John Kurtz and his company bought into the Point claim and realized a handsome fortune in one season. Steele and Cunningham, who were among the earliest successful prospectors; Hard Curry and Jem Loring made rapid foras high as \$5,000 on the turn of a single card and lost it without a whimper. I might mention hundreds of other instances, but these will suffice as specimens of all. Diller saved his money, took it to Pennsylvania and died a millionaire. John A. Cameron made \$375,-000 in a single season in his claim on William creek and lost it all in bad investments at the east. He returned to Barkerville twenty-five years later and died heart-broken while trying to retrieve his fortune. Hundreds of similar cases might be mentioned.

In the month of October, 1861, Abbott and nis partners reached Victoria. The party had hired an armed guard to escort them to the coast. They deposited nearly \$200,000 in dust with Wells-Fargo's agent, whose office was on Yates street, where Mr. Pearson's stove store now stands. Their arrival with palpable evidences of success served to increase the excitement that already prevailed and the intelligence was flashed to all parts of the world.

But with all its wealth the camp was filled with needy men. Some were able-bodied and willing to work, but could find none. Others were delicate and their appearance showed that they were in a state of keen distress, and

Before the season was over there was as great a rush from Cariboo as there had been The roads were lined with returning miners, mostly stone-broke and starving. The scenes witnessed on the wagon road, which by this time was completed, were melancholy in the extreme. As the struggling, starving, ragged crowds passed along the road, seaward bound, holdups, robberies and even murders were resorted to to fill the pockets and stomachs of some of the unlucky ones. The perpetrators were seldom apprehended and if caught escaped punishment because of the lack of evidence.

In the fall of 1862, an awful tragedy was enacted in the very heart of Cariboo. A French-Canadian packer named Rousseau had disposed of his train of animals at a good figure and had been paid about eight thousand dollars in gold dust. He joined a party of twelve others, all of whom carried more or less gold in their blankets, and as all were well armed they agreed to keep together for mutual safety. They left Barkerville early one morning in the month of September for Victoria. Now it happened that there are an upper and a lower trail, both leading to the same point. The upper trail, which was the shortest, wound over a mountain. The lower trail was longer and somewhat boggy. When the party reached the place where the two trails met, Rousseau, a young German named Lewin, who was a partner in the cigar business of the late Isidor Braverman, and an elderly German, named Wagner, left the others and decided to take the mountain trail, and meet again at a wayside house on the other side of the mountain. The three men were believed to have in their possession about \$15,000 in gold. Not a thought of danger crossed the minds of any of the party. At the place where they stopped for lunch they pledged each other's health, and when they shouldered their packs to continue the journey everything betokened a pleasant and prosperous trip. The weather was lovely. Not a cloud sailed across the bright blue sky and no suspicion of disaster lurked in the minds of any of that gay party. What was there to be feared? All had revolvers; some carried shotguns; others had both. It would be a bold band that should attempt to rob this. combination of resolute men, who were pre-pared to die, if necessary, in defence of their

As the three men who had chosen the up-per trail passed from the view of their com-panions, Lewin waved his hat and shouted,

"We'll have supper waiting for you when you reach the Forks

The men who had selected the lower trail pressed on and just before dusk reached the trysting place. Their first inquiry was for the They were told that they Rousseau party. had not arrived

That's strange," they reasoned. "They should have been here two hours ago.'

The night closed down and the men had no put in an appearance. Interest increased to anxiety. Something had happened surely, for the men were not equipped for a night in the bush. Several men, believed to be miners came down by the mountain trail after dark, and reported that they had seen nothing of the ssing trio.

One of these presumed miners was an American named Boone Helm. He had worked as a carpenter on the creek and elsewhere, and was a wild, dissolute man, with an evil record from his own country. He was accompanied by two friends. This party ate supper at the inn and laid down on their blankets. In the early morn they had breakfast and resumed their journey. They apparently had little or no money and experienced difficulty in paying for their meals.

With the first streak of dawn fifty men turned out to scour the mountain trail for the missing men. The day was a glorious one. Again the sky was cloudless, and the warm rays of the rising sun lighted the path of the searchers and led them silently up the mountain steep. The birds carolled their sweet notes amid the sylvan groves and the graceful little spotted chipmunk darted like a ray of light from branch to branch and with its weird squeak seemed to want to tell the searchers if it but could of a ghastly tragedy that had been enacted the day before in the deep recesses of the lonely trail. When half way up the mountain at a sharp turn in the trail the searchers came to a place where the underbrush was trodden down and there were the marks of many feet. A little further on a hat-Rousseau's hat-was picked up, and next a piece of cloth torn from some garment was seen lying in a pool of blood. blood sprinkled everywhere on the trail, on the leaves, on the trunks of trees. Next there was a sign of a heavy body having been drag-ged along the ground. Following that sign the searchers found two dead bodies lying, one on top of the other, in the underbush at the side of the trail, with wide-staring eyes fixed in expressions of fright and horror. One hundred yards further on the body of Lewin was seen. He had been shot through the head while fleeing from the murderers. The three packs of blankets were next found. They had been rifled of the gold, not a sign of which was found, but a place was discovered where the robbers had apparently lain in wait for their victims and fired the first volley from

The bodies were taken to the Forks of Quesnel, where an inquest was held. Several persons who had passed over the mountain trail shortly after the discovery of the bodies were apprehended and their packs examined but nothing was found of an incriminating nature. Among the suspected persons was Boone Helm. He was known to have already done murder in California, and he was believed to live by robbery. Helm was followed to Victoria and taken into custody at the instance of men who were anxious to earn a large reward that had been offered. When his pack was searched nothing was found therein. Magistrate Pemberton's courtroom on Bastion street was densely crowded one morning when Helm was placed in the dock. He was a well-proportioned muscular man of about forty, with deep-set eyes. He had a soft and gentle voice, and as he had just left a barber's hands that morning he was quite presentable, although his clothes were shabby.

Confronted with the charge Helm denied it. He had passed the spot when the bodies were found an hour after the tragedy, but he knew nothing of it until the following day. If he had done the murder would not his pack reveal the presence of gold? What had the police found in the pack? Nothing, not even a pistol. He was an honest man who worked hard for his living, and he was now hungry and

The chief of police here interposed with the remark: "If you work for a living why are your hands as soft as a woman's?"

"There's different kinds of work, chief," he replied. "Some work with their hands, others with their heads. I belong to the class who use their brains and don't have to work with

"What is your avocation—what do you do?" persisted the chief.

"Well, I spend one-half my time in figurhow I'm to get into debt, and the other half in figuring how I'm to get out of debt,"

Helm replied with an impudent leer. A titter ran through the courtroom at this witty reply. And as, after a rigid inquiry, nothing could be found to connect him with the horrid crime he was discharged with an admonition 'to leave the country at once and never return. The murderers were not caught, nor was the gold ever recovered. There are many who to this day believe that Helm was one of the culprits and that the gold was hid-den near the ghastly scene, and is there still.

The subsequent career of Boone Helm in Montana and Idaho indicates that he was one of the worst of the many desperadoes who at that time infested the Pacific coast. He will appear again in these chronicles.

The Riches of Omineca District

the following: In writing an article descriptive of the Omineca district I cannot begin in a better way than by defining its boundaries. It comprises such portions of the

drainage area of the Peace river and its many tributaries as lie within this province, the drainage area of the Stuart river above its junction with the Nechaco river, and the drainage area of the Salmon above its junction with the Fraser. Within these boundaries are thousands of miles of undeveloped and little known country, watered by majestic rivers, dotted with beautiful lakes, broad, fertile valleys and mighty mountains waiting until such time as trail, wagon road or railway shall push its way through and throw open this vast region to the prospector, miner, lumber man and

The history of the Omineca district dates back to about the spring of 1870, when a large umber of miners went north from the Cariboo and eastward from the coast by the Skeena river and discovered Vital creek, a tributary of the Silver creek. Here for some years rich diggings were worked. So little prospecting was carried on at this time that it was eight years after the discovery of Vital creek that Com creek was found to be rich in gold and it was left to a Hazelton Siwash named Tom Alexis to make the discovery and tell the white men about it. Although the discoverer he was denied the right of staking the discovery claim and instead was taken farther up the creek and told he might stake there, which he did, and as luck would have it the claim given him turned out to be the best one on the creek, and is still being worked today.

During the next few years after the discovery of Tom creek, Germansen, Manson, Slate, ost creeks were found and became the scenes of busy mining camps. Some very rich claims were struck. Holloway's Bar on Germansen, the Golden Hill and many others are pointed out today as having yielded large sums in dust. On Manson, Discovery bar, Mosquito bar, Geo. Kenny's claim, and the Brown Co.'s claim were among those that paid big dividends. Lost creek and Slate creek each had their rich claims and there were over two thousand miners scattered about the different creeks. Even in those early days and isolated as they were from the rest of the world, Germansen and Manson had all the adjuncts that have always been considered necessary to a mining camp from California to the Yukon-barrooms gambling saloons, dance houses, all were there and Manson even boasted of a theatrical troupe one winter. At that time a large number of men wintered at the mines, some busy drifting,

N a recent issue of the British Colum-many preferring to submit to the long winter's trict, principally on account of the great dif-bia Review, F. W. Vallan contributes, confinement rather than face the many weary ficulty and expense of getting through the miles of hard travel to the coast in the fall and back again in the spring. Pack trains arrived in the fall loaded with all sorts of provisions for the camp, took back the mail and orders for the spring, when they would follow up the feed and generally arrive at Manson about the middle of June. The first pack train in was always loaded with a goodly supply of "spiritual comforts." Flour, bacon and tea came on the later ones.

In the spring of 1873 or '74, in the begin ning of March, there suddenly appeared at the door of one of the saloons, about 9.30 one evening, an Indian with a letter for one of the miners from a friend, saying that fabulously rich diggings had been struck in Cassiar and telling him to leave immediately and come out to the coast with the bearer. The news spread like wild fire, word was sent to the different creeks, and within the next 24 hours the Omineca was virtually a deserted camp, for over 1500 men had abandoned claims, outfits, cabins and everything, had rolled their blankets, taken what grub they could carry, and were on a mad rush to the coast, following this will-o'-the-wisp, which beckoned them on to the new diggings farther afield. Some of them did very others regretted ever after having left their claims in the Omineca. For years after the district saw very few men. Vital creek was deserted and given over to Chinamen, where successive companies worked the creek and made what to them were fortunes, sold out and went home to China.

A few of the old timers, however, remained, among whom were Jim May, on Tom creek; William Kentyon, on Germansen; Charlie Mc-Kinnon, on Slate; George Kenny and Ezra Evans, on Manson, until in 1895, they were practically the only white men left in the dis-

Three or four prospecting parties, myself among the number, some Indians either hunting or employed by the miners and about 20 Chinamen, comprised the population of the mines, where a few years before there were

In the early days travelling was much easier, as the country was then green, the timber being mostly jack pine and spruce. There was very little underbrush and pack horses could be taken anywhere. But since then the country has been swept by fire, the trees are mostly down, lying six and eight deep, and the only way to get through the country is by cutting one's way through everything that is too high to jump a pack horse over or that will not allow him to go under. er or that will not allow him to go under. does go in, the district, which is now a wilder-Outside the creeks already named there has ness, can be transformed into a farming and been very little prospecting done in the dis-

ficulty and expense of getting through the country. The Omineca, Findlay and Peace rivers have been followed and their banks and bars mined in different years. As early as '67 Ezra Evans and Peace River Jack mined the bars of the Peace and Parsnip. Pete Toy, about the same time, worked a bar on the Findlay river, which is yet known as "Toy's Bar," and Jim May, universally known as one of the finest types of the old-time miner, discovered

May creek on the Osilinca. The Omineca district, covering the large

territory it does, displays a great diversity in its physical geography. Although it must rightly be classed as mountainous, there are along its many rivers beautiful valleys opening out in places to thousands of acres of the richest ground, heavily timbered in parts, and again patches of open prairie are found giving the appearance of a beautiful park-like country. These are more especially seen along the Peace and Parsnip rivers and between Fort McLeod and Stuart lake. Wild grasses, such as red top, pea vine and vetches grow luxuriantly. Wild flowers are seen everywhere and wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, curants, gooseberries are plentiful on all the open spaces. Large deposits of a very fine quality of bituminous coal have been found both on the Parsnip river and on the Peace. Coal has also been found near the Omineca river. Along the valleys of the different rivers in the district are hundreds of miles of the finest quality of spruce and cottonwood of a large size, which are only awaiting the advent of the railway to add to the wealth of the province, by being converted into lumber and pulp. Water power to turn the machinery is to be found everywhere and the rapids and falls of the Omineca district are among the most beautiful in Canada, which is saying a great deal. The climate of the district is healthy and enjoyable; the summers are a succession of warm sunshiny days with cool nights and just sufficient rainfall for vegetation. The winters, although cold and calm, are much less severe than they are in Alberta or Saskatchewan; the snow fall is moderate and horses winter out and come through in the spring in good condition. Garden vegetables and grains are grown to perfection. At Fort St. James, Stuart lake, and at Fort St. John, on the Peace river, I saw vegetables and grain grown that would compare very favorably with any seen on the market in Vancouver. The miners at Manson, Germansen and Tom creeks all have their little patches of garden, where they grow cabbage, turnips, lettuce, onions, etc., which proves that when population

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Lord Rosebery and the Liberal League

Lord Rosebery and the Liberal League

Canadian Journalism

Many Specials Much Underpriced for Friday

Friday's List of Bargains is large and useful—giving timely opportunities to buy at big underpricings. We offer several new "special purchase" lots that are bargains in reality as well as in name. Rarely have our buyers been so successful as this season in picking up good merchandise at special prices, and of course the state of the money market has a lot to do with their being able to do so. However, it's an ill wind, that blows nobody good, so you are able to make a substantial saving on every dollar's worth of goods you get from us now.

122c White Handkerchiefs 5c.

50 dozen all white hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Regular value 12 1-2c. Friday, each......

Special Sale of Ribbons and Laces on Friday

For Friday we offer a big lot of Plain and Fancy Ribbons in all colors and widths, at less than half price. Also a Manufacturer's Stock of good quality Laces and Insertions, all widths and different shades. This offers a fine chance to buy trimming for the Easter suit at a great saving of money. You will find that these items are well worth looking into. All the specials mentioned for Friday are exceptionally good.

Child's Handkerchief Special

COLORED BORDERED HANDKER-CHIEFS for children. Per dozen25¢ Larger sized ones at, per doz40¢

85c to \$1.25 Laces and Insertions, 25c

1360 yards of Lace and Insertion in different shades, widths up to twelve inches. Some very handsome patterns in the assortment. Regular 85c to \$1.25 values. Friday.....25c

50c and 60c Ribbon for 25c per yard

500 yards of Ribbon, all the new shades in plain colors and some very pretty patterns in fancy stripes, etc., in wide widths. Regular prices widths. Regular prices 25c and 65c. Friday......25c

25c to 50c Laces and Insertions, 10c

1650 yards of Cream and Ecru Laces and Insertions in Oriental and heavy makes, different widths and a fine range of patterns. Regular 25c to

\$2.50 to \$3.50 Linen Runners

LINEN RUNNERS, hemstitched and handsomely embroidered and finished with drawn work. Sizes 18 x 45, 18 x 54, 18 x 72. Regular prices, \$1.00 \$2.50 to \$3.50. Friday......\$1

\$3.50 to \$4.50 White Underskirts, \$2.50

Good quality Cambric Underskirts, trimmed with good laces and embroideries, very full skirt and well made, some slightly soiled. Regular slightly soiled. Regular values \$3.50 to \$4.50. Friday. \$2.50

Some Dress Goods Bargains for Friday All Much Under Price—Some Half-Price

Here's a special Dress Goods offering just in good time to be made up for Easter. These are new, seasonable goods at prices that speak for themselves. As the quantities are not large an early inspection would be advisable.

Men's Underwear, Clearing Oddments

75c Qualities on Friday 50c

Wallpapers in New and

Artistic Designs

great pleasure to us. In this department's new and commodious

quarters on the third floor, we are able to show to advantage

the magnificent range of really artistic and novel Wallpapers

that we have in stock. No matter what part of the house you

want paper for we have something that will appeal to you. For

any room you are seeking to improve we can help you. For as-

sortment there is no store on the coast can show you as large a

stock, and for beauty and genuine merit our range cannot be ap-

proached, prices are exceedingly moderate for qualities. Come in

nd look them over. You will find they are even better than we

Our showing of new Wallpaper for Spring is a source of

A cleaning up of odd lines and sizes of Men's Underwear at

FLANNEL SUITINGS, 12 pieces the lot, oream, fawn, pink and grey grounds, with small checks and strines. Absolutely correct for spring costumes, fast washcolors Regular \$1.00.

STRIPED AND BROKEN CHECKED SUITINGS, in the new Copenhagen, royal, fawn, light green, light, mid and dark

substantial price concessions.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN DRAW-

ERS only, in blue, pink and

white, sizes 36, 38 and 40. Reg-

MEN'S NATURAL MERINO

SUMMER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, sizes 38, 40, 42 and

Dents' Gloves for

Men

fine assortment of Men's Gloves for Easter. All the best shades

are to be found in our range.

As a leader, our West End

brand is exceptionally good

value, comes in mid brown and dark red shades and \$1.50 sells at, per pair....\$1.50

Other qualities in Dent's Gloves ranging in price from \$1.00 to., ... \$2.50

HAT BANDS, the very latest

novelty. They come in pretty combination colorings, made of

silk, elastic and ribbon, and are

very stylish and original. They

Men's New Suits

Just opened, some very natty

are priced at 65c and

ular 75c. Friday 50¢

FRENCH BROADCLOTH, spe-cial purchase lot in three shades of navy, has bright chiffon fin-

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED COT-

Correct and Attractive Footwear In the items here mentioned will be found new and absolutely correct Footwear for all occas-

ions. There is nothing more attractive to all than natty footwear, and it is a wise person that gives a good amount of attention to the proper clothing of the feet. We claim to have, and do have some of the best makes of shoes, both for men and women, that are procurable, and if we don't sell you your shoes now we want to, because we know that we can please you in style and satisfy you in



WOMEN'S PATENT COLT,
TURN SOLE, OXFORD, Louis
XV. heel, fancy fawn leather top,
opera toe. Per pair \$5.50 WOMEN'S CHAMPAGNE SUEDE OXFORD, turn sole, Louis XV. heel. Per pair \$6.00 WOMEN'S PATENT COLT, BUT-Spanish heel. Per pair...\$5.50

MEN'S PATENT COLT, BLUCHER, OXFORD, welt sole. Per
pair\$4.00

MEN'S RUSSIA CALF, BLUCHER LACE BOOT, welt sole.
Per pair ..., \$5.50

MEN'S CALF, BUTTON OXFORDS, hand made, welt sole.
Per pair ..., \$5.00

MEN'S CHOCOLATE, VICI KID,
BLUCHER, welt sole. Per MEN'S GUN METAL CALF OX-FORD, welt sole. Per pair. \$4.50 MEN'S PATENT KID, BLUCHER

LACE BOOT, welt sole. Per pair\$4.00 MEN'S KID LACE BOOT, welt sole. Per pair \$3.50 sole. Per pair\$3.50

MEN'S PATENT COLT. BLUCHER OXFORD, elk last, welt
sole. Per pair.\$6.00

50 Ladies' Cloth Skirts on Sale Friday \$8.75 and \$10.00 Qualities for \$5.90

Another special purchase money-saver. There is fifty skirts in We bought them at a great price concession. They are all new styles made up in new cloths comprising fine French Panamas and Venetians, brown, navy and black. Also some neat and natty patterns in tweed. The styles used in making are varied, some having inturned pleats in clusters at front, side and back, finished with bias folds between the clusters, others are made with double panels and clusters of deep pleats and trimmed with several rows of taffeta silk between clusters. In addition to these we have many other very attractive styles that ought to move quickly on Friday.

Special Offerings from the Crockery Department

Some Oddments and Remnants Marked Very Low

INDIVIDUAL BUTTER PADS, green border decoration. Regular per doz. \$1,00. Friday, INDIVIDUAL BERRY DISHES, assorted decorations. Regular per doz. \$1.25. Friday, each..56 BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, assorted patterns. Regular per doz. \$1.25. Friday, each5¢ CHINA TEA PLATES, pink and blue borders. Regular per doz. \$2.00. Friday, each.....5¢ BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, delicate pink decoration, scolloped edge. Regular per doz. \$3.00. Friday, each 10¢ TEA PLATES, pink rose pattern, plain edge. Regular per doz. \$3.00. Friday, each.....10¢ CHINA BISCUIT JARS, dainty rose pattern, traced with gold. Regular \$1.50. Friday50¢ CHINA TEAPOTS, assorted dec-

ENGLISH BARTHEN TEAPOTS, plain black, assorted sizes, 40c, 30c, 25c, 20c 15¢ FANCY ENGLISH EARTHEN TEAPOTS, assorted sizes, \$1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c, 40c 35¢ HOT WATER JUGS, with covers,

decorated in various colors, three sizes, \$1.00, 75c 50¢ PRINTED MILK JUGS, 1 pint size. Regular 25c. Friday ...15¢ PRINTED MILK JUGS, 2 plat size. Regular 40c. Friday .. 25¢ PRINTED JUGS, 3 pint size.
Regular 50c. Friday.....35¢

PLAIN WHITE EARTHEN CUPS AND SAUCERS, medium size. Regular per doz. \$1.25. Friday, per doz. 75¢ PLAIN WHITE EARTHEN CUPS AND SAUCERS, large size. Regular per doz. \$1.50. Friday, per

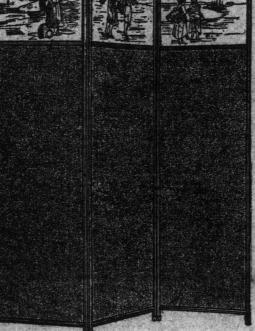
FANCY AFTERNOON TEAS AND SAUCERS, low, Eton shape, decorated with green, blue and pink. Worth per doz. \$3.00. Friday, per doz. \$2.40 FANCY AFTERNOON TEAS AND SAUCERS, Princess shape, decorated with pale green and

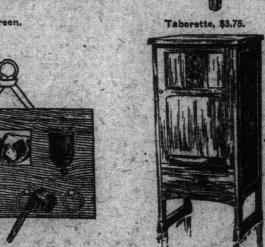
late. Worth per doz. \$4.00 Friday, per doz. \$3.00 WHITE AND GOLD TEAS AND

Some Handsome Arts and Crafts Mission Novelties

We illustrate a few new arrivals in Mission Furniture. This style of furniture is growing in popularity all the time and now numbers among its admires nearly everybody. Its beauty is in its simplicity and some strikingly original ideas have been brought forward since the introduction of this style. Many of the pieces mentioned here would add greatly to the appearance of your library or den at very small expense.

WASTE PAPER BASKET. Price ... \$5.00 CELLARETTE. Price\$22.50 UMBRELLA STAND. Price \$3.50 MISSION CLOCK. Price \$10.00 CELLARETTE. Price\$18.75 TABORETTE. Price \$3.75 MISSION SCREENS, 3 and 4-fold, height 5 feet 6 and 6 feet. A fine variety to select from. Prices ranging upwards from \$10.75, \$12.50 and\$15.00





Infants' Wool Underwear

Many people have been waiting for these to arrive. To them we announce that we have received a full range of Bands, Rubens and

INFANTS' WOOL BANDS, INFANTS' WOOL RUB-

INFANTS' WOOL UNDER-VESTS, ranging from 65c to......50¢

Men's Hats for Easter

We have a fine assortment of new Spring Styles of Hats made by the following makers: Henry Heath, Stetson, Pelham and Borsaline. These are without doubt the best hatmakers in the world We can show you the newest models of these makers in both soft and stiff styles, in all the latest colorings. Drop in and have a look at them.

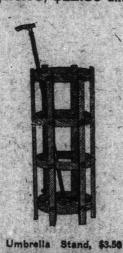
Suits for men, a particularly nice range of the popular brown effects. We will explain more

about these tomorrow. Also a new lot of two-piece flannel and homespun Outing Suits for men and a nice range of Norfolk and Buster Suits for boys have just arrived. All of these will receive most attention tomorrow.



Waste Paper Baskets, \$5.00.









Pipe Rack, \$2.50

Try the Vacuum Cleaner

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Albion Stoves and Ranges

Ottawa, April 1 the woollens sed Manufacturers' Manufacturers' A the government seeking increased industry. It was tion that in spitcinflux of new set makers of Canading no benefit the many cases the increase many cases the were preferred t lacked the subst home product. I British exporters

VOL L., NO.

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would suppleme tions by a memo desire.

In view of the ion made by the ing the shortage West is more the care of the settle destroyed by fros in-council has ballow an extens distribution to put they sowed no onot well secure season from any A preliminary and expenditure the fiscal year thas been issued ment. It shows 708,982; consolid tures \$65,092,374; \$22,125,552. The are not yet com of the country fetion will not be menths.

the twelve mon last was \$642,72 for \$503,200,600 for increase of \$44,52 In connection w of irregularifies i ment, nothing has any such extrem arrest of the offi report in the Mor effect is entirely Chesley Barri

Toronto, April Chesley barrister of theft of 300 sk from W. H. Ha

district across the man watching a last night put tw 11 o'clock two loaded the goods police rushed the ness one man go ficers chased the his head to frei finally captured city. As they at the other thug the other thug are officers, but non fired twelve shot been captured, b been captured, be good description. livan, the police taken on the form

New York, App means to check to culosis in New much of the sessities Aid associa Joseph H. Choat ambassador to president of the sided, comments